Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,873. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1896.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1893, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

PALL MALL PELL-MELL

Its Editors Are Summarily Discharged.

ASTOR ASSERTS HIMSELF

Heterodoxy on the Venezuela Question Is Punished.

MISAPPREHENSION OF THE GAZETTE

Cust and His Colleagues Imagined They Were Pleasing Its Proprietor and Failed.

SIR GEORGE NEWNES'S CHALLENGE

He Writes the Promise of an International Yacht Race Next Year—Dunraven's Attitude.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Mr. William Waldorf Astor has made a summary clearance in the editorial department of The Pall Mall Gazette, which, when it becomes known here, will create something of a sensation.

Last week he asked Cust, the editor, for his resignation, which the latter refused.

William Waldorf Astor
Asserts His Americanism as Proprietor of The Pall Mall Gazette.

He then ordered him to quit on Saturday next, and, with him, Ivan Muller, the managing editor.

Each of these has written a long explanatory letter to The Times here, which is to appear next Monday, up to which time the whole thing is supposed to be a secret.

I understand that the immediate cause of the trouble was the flippantly offensive attitude that Cust and his colleagues took toward the American principle in the Venezuelan matter. It appears that they imagined they were pleasing Mr. Astor in this, but are now pondering in much perturbed dismay at the magnitude of their error.

It is said that most of the staff will also get out or be put out, but of this nothing definite is known.

There is even a hypothesis afloat in the little circle which knows about the affair that Mr. Astor is as likely as not to abandon the paper altogether, but, though there are no hints of new people being engaged, this seems improbable.

Sir George Newnes writes to me as follows:

"There is hardly time to give necessary notice of a challenge for this year, but, even if the New-York Yacht Club were to waive that point, there is, I think, a general consensus of opinion that under the circumstances it is undesirable to race this Summer.

"It is, however, my intention to challenge for the cup next year."

From quite another quarter I hear that Dunraven is getting an immense volume of advice, from the Prince of Wales down, to apologize, but that the only form of apology which he is willing to offer is so partial and halting that his advisers fear it would be worse than none in effect.

On the other hand, another informant gets a hint from a good source that a fairly satisfactory apology was agreed upon at Sandringham and is already on the way to New-York, but every yachtsman has a different theory, or at least a different yarn, and facts are as scarce as hens' teeth. H. F.

ANOTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Lord Dunraven Will Send a Statement of His Position to New-York.

By The United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—After having made inquiries in various quarters, The United Press representative in London has learned definitely that Lord Dunraven, subsequently to his return from New-York, stayed at Sandringham for a week, returning to London on the evening of Jan. 31, when he received a copy of the findings of the New-York Yacht Club in their investigation as to the charges made by his Lordship against the Defender.

The Prince of Wales, who, soon after the issuance of the pamphlet by Lord Dunraven containing his allegations against the Defender, expressed disapproval of the pamphlet, his royal Highness considering the charges to be without proof, has counselled Lord Dunraven to abide by the findings.

His lordship has held frequent consultations with Mr. Glennie, Sir Charles Hall, and Mr. George R. Askwith, the lawyer who represented him at the inquiry in New-York. He refuses to consider the suggestion of making an apology, and in discussing the findings with his friends points to the failure to produce the plans of the Defender before the committee which made the investigation as a serious omission, as Mr. Askwith was prepared to cross-examine the witnesses called regarding the plans of the American yacht.

Though Lord Dunraven has not yet definitely decided to do so, he will probably make a statement of his position, which he will send to the New-York Yacht Club, together with his resignation from that organization. His partners in the ownership of the Valkyrie III., Messrs. Robinson and McCalmont, are indifferent in regard to the matter, and are content to abide by whatever Lord Dunraven may decide to do.

Lord Dunraven is delivering political speeches in Scotland to-day and to-morrow, and is also paying a visit to Mr. G. L. Watson, the designer of the Valkyrie III., with whom he will consult in reference to the statement it is presumed he will make.

DAUGHTERS OF PRESIDENTS

Three of Them Present at the Tea Given to Mrs. McKee by Mrs. John W. Foster Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Mrs. McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison, was the geust of honor this afternoon at a tea given by Mrs. John W. Foster, whose guest she will be for the next ten days. Mrs. Foster and Mrs. McKee stood together to receive, and near them were Mme. Romero, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown, daughter of President Garfield. The three daughters of former Presidents are old acquaintances, but it was the first time they had ever received together on a social occasion. Mrs. McKee wore an elegant gown of brown and pink striped cut velvet, trimmed with lace.

Mrs. Foster wore an elegant satin in pink and blue brocade, Mme. Romero wore pink satin, Mrs. Sartoris wore black moiré, trimmed with spangled net and butterffy ornaments, and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown wore pink satin. Assisting also in the reception were Miss Letitia Stevenson, Mrs. R. R. Hitt, Miss Grace Davis, Miss Batcheller, Miss Chandler, and Mrs. William Haywood, while at the tea table were Mrs. George B. Williams and Mrs. Radcliffe, wife of the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe.

Among the guests were the German Ambassador and Baroness von Thielman, Mrs. Carroll Mercer, Major and Mrs. Parker, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson Harris, Miss Cockrell, Senator and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Jules Boufoe, the Spanish Minister and Mme. Dupuy de Lome, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Miss Addison Mitchell, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Hugh Wallace, the Misses Fuller, Prof. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. and the Misses Brice, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, the Misses Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hichborn, Mrs. J. Thomson Swann, Minister Kurino, the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Yang, Miss Swan, Mrs. and the Misses Quay, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Uhl, Miss Uhl, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Benjamin Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore, Miss Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kauffmann, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Miss Miles, Representative Dalzell, Mrs. Gallaude, Dr. Radcliffe, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, ex-Senator and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. J. Stanley Brown, Mrs. De Witt Arnold, Mrs. and the Misses Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Covarrubias, Miss Voorhees, Mr. W. J. Boardman, the Misses Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams and Miss May Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Foster entertained the receiving party afterward at dinner.

Mrs. McKee will spend ten days with Mrs. Foster, and then visit Justice and Mrs. Brown. Later on she will visit Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. G. Brown. Mrs. Miles and Mrs. William Thompson Harris will give a tea in honor of Mrs. McKee on the 12th.

Despite cloudy skies, the Cabinet receptions were attended by great throngs this afternoon. All the Cabinet houses were open, but Mrs. Stevenson did not receive.

Miss Felicili E. Oglesby of Illinois is now the guest of the Misses Stevenson.

A dinner dance was given to-night by Mrs. A. Clifford Barney. Mrs. Brice gave a dinner, which preceded the dance, and Mrs. Draper was the hostess of another.

In addition to the guests at Postmaster General Wilson's dinner to the President and his Cabinet, mentioned in THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day, there were present Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Strauss of New-York, Mrs. Leigh Robinson and Dr. Huntington, of Columbian University, father of Mrs. Wilson.

BOTH RIVALS AND TWO SPECTATORS SHOT

Men in an Indiana Village Fight over a Young Woman.

GREENBURG, Ind., Feb. 5.—John Lee and James Bostic, rivals for the affections of a young woman of Adams, a village near here, had an encounter with pistols yesterday. Both were badly wounded, and two bystanders were hit by stray bullets.

Bostic accompanied the young woman home from church several weeks ago, when she was insulted by Lee. A quarrel ensued. Lee, however, soon won the affections of the woman.

Lee was with friends in conversation when Bostic shot at him ten or twelve times. Lee fired several times, shooting his adversary in the arm and shoulder, seriously wounding him.

Lee was shot three times in the head, just below the heart on the left side, and in the thigh. He will die. Voluny Cline was shot in the thigh, and a little girl received a bullet in her cheek.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

President Cleveland Said to be Preparing a Message on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It is reported that President Cleveland will, at an early date, send to the House a special message bearing upon the subject of the Nicaragua Canal.

Meanwhile, the sub-committee of the House Commerce Committee, to whom the several Nicaragua Canal bills have been referred, has begun its sessions with the view of formulating a measure looking to the construction of the canal.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, Chief Engineer Menocal of the navy, and other gentlemen will appear before the committee.

Say Seven or Eight Were Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 5.—Persons who were at the wreck on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, at Tanner's Creek, Monday, declare that seven or eight tramps were killed. William Michaels, a laborer out of work, who was in the wreck, says he saw or felt six or seven bodies in the car in which many tramps were riding. Other reports fom visitor, to the scene of the wreck state that at least six or eight lives were lost. The company's officers here still insist that but one life was lost.

To Give Negroes Equal Hotel Rights.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The refusal of certain hotel keepers of Boston to entertain Bishop Arnett, the colored Southern ecclesiastic, is responsible for a bill which Senator Roe introduced in the Senate this afternoon, as follows:

Any licensed innholder who makes any distinction, discrimination, or restriction on account of color or race, on conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where the said offense shall have been committed, shall forfeit his innholder's license.

To Go Into Yale's General Fund.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 5.—At the Sheffield Scientific School this morning the question was asked, What disposition would be made of the award in favor of Yale in the Storrs controversy? It was stated that the $154,000 would be added to the general fund of the school, and would not be devoted to scholarships, as was generally thought.

A Long Island Free Port Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Austin Corbin of New-York and Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) to-day addressed the House Ways and Means Committee in support of the bill authorizing the establishment of a free port at Fort Pond Bay or elsewhere in the waters of Long Island Sound.

When You Are Overheated
Avoid sitting in a draft, and use Train's Scotch Glenlivet Whiskey. It will insure you against a cold and, being absolutely pure, produces no bad effects. H. B. Kirk & Co., 69 Fulton St.; 27th St. and Broadway. Sole agents.—Adv.

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HARBINGEROFPROSPERITY

Financial District Amazed at the Heavy Bond Bidding.

GENERAL UPWARD MOVE IN MARKETS

Bankers Think the Way Clear to Money Conditions That Will Encourage Trade.

PROUD OF THE SHOWING OF AMERICANS

Tremendous Success of Loan Will Indicate to the World Our People's Belief in Home Institutions.

J. Pierpont Morgan's subscription for $100,000,000 of Government bonds furnished the financial district yesterday the greatest surprise that ever came to it through him. Hunting wtih a brass band is not in his line, but while bankers did not expect his confidence they misconstrued his silence. Comment on his intentions recently had been that he might bid for all the bonds or for an insignificant amount as agent for his customers, but no one really thought he would bid for all.

The dissolution of the syndicate removed him from serious calculations. His bid of 110.6877, which he made for his house and its connections, for the National City Bank, which has $12,000,000 in gold in its vaults; for the Deutsche Bank, with $25,000,000 ready, and for Harvey Fisk & Co., may secure him from $50,000,000 to $70,000,000 of the bonds. The yield at this premium will be about 3.3 per cent., against nearly 3¾ per cent. at the bid proposed under the syndicate proposition to buy at 105. There is no contract, as there was last February and as he had proposed again with the syndicate, requiring him to use his efforts to maintain the gold reserve. He will thus avoid responsibility and expense on this account, and will be free to handle the bonds as a banker.

The calculation that from $50,000,000 to $70,000,000 may be awarded to him is based on estimates that bids higher than his will call for the remaining $80,000,000, and will be awarded. Among the possibly successful bidders for the $80,000,000 are named Speyer & Co., $5,000,000 for foreign account, the Seligmans, several millions on foreign account, and the Hanover National Bank, for itself, correspondents, and customers.

Tribute to J. A. Stewart.

John A. Stewart's combination bid for $76,000,000 will probably not be awarded, but Mr. Stewart is none the less gratified over the result. He was witness yesterday to a general disposition to pay cheerful tribute to his influence in this undertaking. He undertook to gather subscriptions when the Morgan syndicate was dissolved. There was no commission in view or any other reward, except the satisfaction of making the loan successful. He kept his own counsel in regard to the premium he would name, saying for public information only that he would bid high enough in his judgment to get bonds, and that bidders need not expect to get them cheap. His example dispelled all notions of the original syndicate premium of 105, and not only forced up the price for the benefit of the Treasury, but doubtless inspired many independent bids. His own group, calling for $76,000,000 at 110.075, can hardly buy a bond, but among his down-town associates he will enjoy the credit of having contributed in no small degree to the tremendous success of the loan.

Although Tuesday's developments in plans for bond bidding had left no doubt that the issue would be oversubscribed, dispatches from Washington yesterday afternoon announcing premiums and amounts, amazed the financial district with a series of surprises. The most sanguine estimates had placed bids at double the amount of the call. When the actual news multiplied optimistic expectations several times, Wall Street could hardly express itself. The markets, which had been quiet since the opening hour, continued so. In the banks and financial offices men read the ticker and news slips with amazement.

Upward Move in the Markets.

The spell cast by the stupendous totals was not lifted until the news ceased to arrive. Then the markets moved rapidly upward, rates for money, which had been in sharp request at 8 per cent., dropped to 2½ per cent., at which more was offered than could be used, and good feeling found voice in every quarter. Everybody turned bull on securities. Bankers made confident promises that the loan would be floated without affecting money rates uncomfortably. The impressive showing made by home bidders was generally hailed as notice to the world that the obligations of this Government are eagerly assumed by its own people. Orders from Europe, sent after the markets there had closed, indicated a sharp transition from distrust to wholesome respect for things American. Observers of trade conditions were unanimous in pronouncing the subscriptions the forerunner of renewed general prosperity.

The effect in the security market, appearing in the last hour, manifested itself in gains for the entire active list. Early in the day the sluggish movement threatened to result in smaller sales than on Tuesday. The spurt to buy came in such volume and with such momentum that the total of 292,812 shares exceeded Tuesday's total by nearly 60,000 shares. Granger stocks had a prominent part in the advance, St. Paul touching 75½, a gain for the day of 1⅝ per cent.; Rock Island reaching 73, a gain also of 1⅝, and Burlington gaining ⅝, to 78¾. Southern preferred gained 1⅝, to 32; Louisville gained 1¼, to 48; Atchison, Chicago Gas, and Western Union each gained ⅞. Sugar closed at 109⅝, a gain of 2¾. Whisky gained 1 per cent., to 16⅞, and Leather preferred gained 2⅝, to 67¼.

Government bonds shared conspicuously in the day's improvement, advancing by from 1 to 3½ per cent. for the day. Sales were reported in open market of $114,000 of 1925 4s at from 114 to 116½, and $2,000 of 5s of 1904 at 112. The advance in bonds may best be seen in the following summary, which contrasts Tuesday's and yesterday's bid and asked closing prices:

	Closing Tuesday.	Closing Wednesday.
U. S. 4s, reg., 1907	107½@108½	108½@110
4s, coupon, 1907	108¾@109¼	109¾@111
4s, registered, 1925	113½@114	115¼@116
4s, coupon, 1922	113½@114	116½@116¾
5s, registered, 1904	111 @112	112 @114
5s, coupon, 1904	111¾@112	112¼@114

Effect on the Money Market.

When the markets had closed, with good feeling and higher prices, not only in securities, but also in grain and cotton, the bond results continued to monopolize attention and comment. The transaction had been altogether beyond the most buoyant predictions, in respect alike of the volume of bids and the premiums. Bankers applied themselves late in the day to the problem of furnishing money to pay for the bonds. It was simplified for them somewhat by the probability that the group led by J. P. Morgan & Co., bidding 110.6877, will receive more than half the issue, and can easily arrange to finance its operations. Precedent indicates, however, that under almost any circumstances likely to arise money rates might be comfortably regulated.

In the loan of February, 1894, the $58,660,000 paid for bonds took from the city banks $42,540,200. In the loan of December, 1894, the banks gave up of their holdings $39,704,200 toward the payment of $58,444,000 for bonds. At neither time were there imports from Europe, such imports being now in hand in sufficient amount to pay for more than one-half the first installment. Previous loans required payments practically immediate against payments now to be extended over nearly five months. Within that time the city banks, which already have surplus reserves of nearly $40,000,000, will be in constant receipt of money from the interior. In the former loans, call money stood unchanged at 1 per cent., in spite of the large drain on the cash of the banks. General business conditions are now so much more favorable that they should keep rates higher than that, but bankers think the way clear to a money market which will encourage rather than disturb trade. They say that genuine bids to the number of 4,638, against 238 in February, 1894, and 894 in December, 1894, evinced a spirit among the people, to which the banks will respond by helping along good feeling in every possible way. Expressions of bankers regarding the bids were largely of one kind, and all of satisfaction.

What Some of the Bankers Say.

James Stillman of the City Bank, one of Mr. Morgan's associates, said: "The effect of such a volume of bids must be beneficial both at home and abroad. It surpassed all expectations."

John A. Stewart said: "The magnificent success of the loan has lifted the cloud which hung over the country. I thought the bonds ought to be taken at something like market value, and am glad to see that many reached the same conclusion."

Frederick D. Tappen, of the Gallatin Bank, said: "To-day's news will travel all over the world and do us good. It shows that our people believe in our securities and have the money to pay for them."

James T. Woodward of the Hanover Bank said: "The success of the loan would have been more pronounced by the bidding of higher premiums, if it had not been for the enemies of the country in Congress. All Europe will talk of this day's work. It demonstrates that the people here are with the Government."

W. W. Sherman of the Bank of Commerce said: "While every one must be glad that the loan is a great success, the credit of the country will not be helped until Congress shall declare definitely what a Government promise to pay means. Stability in finance, general confidence, and business prosperity must await the settlement of that question."

Henry W. Cannon of the Chase Bank said: "Demonstration having been furnished of the readiness of home investors to buy our securities, feeling in any quarter that our credit is not first-class should be set at rest. Many bidders will undoubtedly be disappointed, but such an issue can be more satisfactorily handled by a few houses than by many. I see no reason why there should be any apprehension regarding the money market, under the easy terms provided for payment for the bonds."

R. M. Galloway of the Merchants' Bank said: "The bidding will have a magnificent effect upon both banking and commercial interests."

Dumont Clarke, of the American Exchange Bank, said: "American resources have had a glorious manifestation. All industry and enterprise will now gather fresh energy."

J. Edward Simmons, of the Fourth National Bank, said: "The astonishing volume of bids must have a beneficial effect on business in every part of the country."

Warner Van Norden, of the Bank of North America, said: "Our affairs were helped to-day at home and abroad. General business will be stimulated. No time is better than the present to overcome our currency troubles."

E. D. Randolph, of the Continental Bank, said: "If it is true that money talks, it will talk now. The immensity of subscriptions shows how little importance our people have attached to silver agitation in the Senate."

Will Stimulate Investments.

E. B. Cuthbert & Co., brokers, said: "We think the success of the loan will stimulate investment in all the better classes of securities. Large sums have accumulated here in the last month for account of intending bond bidders, and as few of them will get any of the bonds, they will naturally invest in securities. We think we are on the eve of a strong and active bull market."

Henry Clews said: "The immense uprising of the American people to-day in bidding for the United States bond loan was largely inspired by the recent majority action of the United States Senators in weighing down all necessary legislation simply as a hold up for the purpose of carrying through their repudiation silver scheme. The majority of the people who bid for the bonds did it to sustain the Government credit as against the attack of the United States Senate. The result of the bond success will be to lay out the silver Senators and eventually send them to their political graves. The passage of the Silver bill through the Senate, just on the eve of the bond sale, was the most audacious and vicious legislative act ever put on record. It was simply monstrous. The effect of so brilliant a success of the loan will be magnetic both at home and abroad. It insures the high credit for the Government on the basis of the world's best money. It will give confidence to everybody in trade circles.

"It will be the signal for a new vigorous departure for everybody connected with business enterprise, and a return of prosperity in every channel of business must inevitably be the result. It will change the competition in the stock market to the buying side in place of, as heretofore, the selling side. This will especially apply to Europe. We are in for a good bull movement of important dimensions, and for a prolonged period. Washington legislators have now done their worst and will not be

Continued on Page 5.

THIRTEEN-YEAR OLD DESPERADO

Rossies Got a Watch for a Counterfeit, Fired at a Pursuing Jeweler and Was Full of Fight.

Thirteen-year-old Ernest Rossies of Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, visited the jewelry store of Adolph Tolbers, 1,244 Myrtle Avenue, shortly before 8 o'clock last night and asked the proprietor to show him a good gold watch. A number of timepieces were laid on the counter before him, and when he had made a selection he handed to Proprietor Tolbers a counterfeit ten-dollar bill and ran away with a gold watch.

It did not take the jeweler more than a second to discover the fraudulent character of the bill. He darted out into the street after Rossies and shouted "Stop thief!" at the top of his voice.

He was closing in on the fugitive in the neighborhood of Hart Street and Stuyvesant Avenue when Rossies turned around, and quick as a flash took a big revolver from his hip pocket and fired a shot at the jeweler. He missed his aim, and continued to run until Policemen Joseph P. Fagan and Daniel O'Connor, who heard the report of the pistol, arrived on the scene.

When Rossies saw the policemen he produced his revolver a second time and attempted to use it, but the policemen were too quick for him, and he was soon disarmed and locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct Police Station.

The boy's friends say that he is the victim of dime novel literature. He will have a hearing in court to-day.

COAST STORM GAINING STRENGTH

Central Over Alabama and Likely to Move to the Northward—A Cyclone in Mobile.

The Weather Bureau late last night issued the following bulletin:

"The storm has increased in violence and is now settled in Southern Alabama, moving slowly eastward.

"Very heavy weather will prevail along the South Atlantic coast Thursday, with easterly gales, and later the storm will probably advance northward along the coast."

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 5.—The first cyclone in the history of this city passed over Mobile early this morning in a northeasterly direction. It was accompanied by a terrific rain and hail storm.

The freight depot of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was partly demolished. No lives have as yet been reported lost.

NO COURT-MARTIAL FOR CAPT. ARMES

Secretary Lamont Decides to Dismiss the Case Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Lamont has decided to dismiss the Armes case. This determination will only be altered by some further action on the part of Capt. G. A. Armes, the cavalry officer who was arrested by order of Gen. Schofield, and who became the subject of conspicuous habeas corpus proceedings.

It was expected that Armes would be ordered before a court-martial for addressing a letter to Gen. Schofield in a manner which the latter regarded as ungentlemanly and unmilitary. Some of the War Department people who know Armes are of the opinion that he will insist on being tried, on the ground that he can vindicate his conduct toward Gen. Schofield. The Secretary is of the opinion that further proceedings against Armes will operate to no special purpose, and that the ends of military justice have, perhaps, been served.

It was expected that the court-martial trial of Armes would result in some interesting developments, and there was a difference of opinion as to the result. Armes's opponents felt that the trial would end in the dismissal of Armes from the service.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ANNUAL REPORT

Suggestions Relating to the Divinity Department of Harvard.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—President Eliot's annual report of the Overseers of Harvard University is out. Its most important features are his consideration of the changes in the second schools regarding the arrangement of studies, and his suggestions of the principal problems relating to the divinity department of the university.

President Eliot's suggestions will undoubtedly carry considerable weight with those interested in secondary education. His report is one of the most important documents issued in this regard.

He gives a history of the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard since 1882, and shows that the amateur standard has been steadily raised and the excesses of athletics lessened during that time.

Accompanying the report are the reports of the Treasurer of the university and of the heads of the departments.

Regulation of Game Shipments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Cullom today introduced a bill making it unlawful for any railroad, express company, or other common carrier to carry, or any person to offer to such carrier for transportation from any place within any of the States or Territories to any place without any of the States or Territories, or to any foreign country, for sale, market, or storage, certain wild game and fowls named, except such as may be expressly authorized or permitted by the laws of the State from which shipment is made.

Waited Fifteen Years to Marry.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—A wedding which caused a sensation occurred here last night in the Episcopal Church. J. E. Watkis and Miss Mary Passmore were married. The couple had been engaged to be married fifteen years, but the opposition of Miss Passmore's father had prevented the wedding. Mr. Passmore died a few weeks ago. Mr. Watkis is a rich farmer. Miss Passmore's family are also well-to-do.

Bill for Fifty Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Representative Low (Rep., N. Y.,) to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct at navy yards, or to have built by contract, fifty first-class torpedo boats, to cost not more than $175,000 each, and six torpedo gunboats and torpedo boat destroyers, to cost not more than $500,000 each. For this purpose the bill appropriates, $11,750,000.

Sandy Bay Harbor of Refuge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day heard Representative Moody of Massachusetts and Capt. Candaze of that State in support of the project to convert Sandy Bay, Mass., into a harbor of refuge. They asked for an appropriation of $150,000 for the coming year, and urged the importance of putting this work under the contract system for completion.

Riots at Aintab and Marash Probable.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from the correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople, dated Feb. 4, says that a telegram received from Aintab asserts that massacres at Aintab and Marash are probable if the negotiations for the surrender of the town of Zeitoun by the Armenians fail to put that place in possession of the Turks.

Anarchist Bomb Thrown in Lisbon.

LISBON, Feb. 5.—A bomb was thrown last evening at the house of the doctor who had certified to the insanity of the Anarchist who, on Jan. 30, threw a stone at King Charles as the King was driving in an open carriage. The house was considerably damaged. Fifty-seven arrests have been made.

The Success of the Bond Issue
Will improve business; but dealers selling OLD CROW RYE never complain of poor trade. H. B. Kirk & Co., 69 Fulton St.; 27th St. and Broadway. Sole bottlers.—Adv.

BONDS SUBSCRIBED FIVE TIMES OVER

Investors Manifest Their Willingness and Ability to Sustain the Treasury Reserve.

MANY SURPRISES FOR THOSE WHO DOUBTED

The Store of Gold in the United States Shown to be Far Greater Than Estimated by the Director of the Mint.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO BUSINESS AND A BLOW TO FREE SILVER

More Than Forty-five Hundred Bids and a Wide Range in Prices—The Stewart Syndicate Fails to Secure Any of the Bonds—The Morgan Party Expects to Secure at Least Fifty Millions—A Memorable Scene in the Office of Secretary Carlisle—Some Successful Bidders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The response to the call for bids for bonds is startling in the evidence it conveys of a vast reserve fund of gold in the hands of the people, far larger than was imagined, and the confidence of its holders in the integrity of the Government.

The President offered in the circular issued Jan. 6, to sell $100,000,000 United States 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds. Despite all attempts to discredit the sale, 4,640 bids were received, aggregating $684,269,850. Casting aside two or three bids, which are on their face spurious, $568,269,850 remains for the Treasury experts to figure upon in adjusting the awards of bonds.

This enormous sum, it should be said, represents in many instances combination bids, and possibly $25,000,000 foreign capital.

Eminent financiers assert that at least $500,000,000 domestic gold is directly concerned in the offerings.

The importance of the showing is increased by the fact that the Director of the Mint has estimated that Feb. 1 the country contained $583,488,000 in gold coin. It is improbable that the holders of gold reached the limit of their resources in bidding on the bonds, and the conclusion inevitably follows that the official estimate of the gold in private hands is far below the actual stock so held.

Unprecedented Number of Bids.

The unprecedented number of bids, varying from below par to 120, makes it reasonably certain that the rate of interest the Government will be obliged to pay will not exceed 3 per cent.

Regarded from every standpoint, the revelation attending the opening of the bids is marvelous. In the face of it, the presumptuous declaration of a foreign banking house, published with a sinister purpose a few weeks ago, that foreign investors could not be expected to float the proposed loan, becomes a reproach and a challenge of the judgment of one of the oldest houses in the world.

In a few hours the world has been given to understand that the United States can raise money without foreign aid, and that the agitation for free silver has not turned the popular mind. Every domestic interest must receive a tremendous impetus through to-day's disclosures.

Where the Stewart Syndicate Slipped.

Not the least surprising feature of the opening of the bids is the failure of the interest represented by John A. Stewart of New-York to name a rate high enough to insure the possession of a large block of the bonds. Mr. Stewart, through his agents here, bid only 110.075 for $76,000,000 of the bonds. To the great surprise of the majority of the financiers present J. Pierpont Morgan, representing the firms of J. P. Morgan & Co., Harvey Fisk & Son, the National City Bank of New-York, and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, offered 110.6877 for the entire issue or any part of it. During the morning hours the impression prevailed at the Treasury that the Stewart interest would secure the major portion of the bonds. Its representatives had a conference at a local banking house to decide upon the nature and amount of its offer, and fixed upon 110.075, it is said, in opposition to the advice of a Washington broker, who appeared to have an inkling of Mr. Morgan's intention.

The Stewart people, it is said to-night, assumed that the majority of the bids would be in the neighborhood of 109, which would yield a rate of about 3½ per cent. By going a trifle above 110 they believed they would capture the prize. They underestimated the popularity of the loan.

The Morgan Bid.

While the bid of Mr. Morgan is far from being the highest, he is of the opinion that to him will be awarded at least 50 per cent. of the entire issue. Some experts say his proportion will be nearer 60 per cent. The New-York Life Insurance Company, which was represented in the Stewart combination, made a separate offer of 110.50 for $5,000,000 and of 111 for $5,000,000.

It will be seen by reference to the list of bidders that other New-York institutions were generous in their offers. The Hanover National Bank called for $5,000,000 at rates ranging from 109 to 110.875.

Crowds at the Treasury Department.

The time limit for the reception of bids for the bonds expired at noon to-day. At that hour the office of the Secretary of the Treasury presented a scene never before witnessed there in connection with a similar occurence. All the leading banks and bankers of the country were represented in the throng, which filled the limited space. J. Pierpont Morgan, smoking a cigar and wearing a contented look, was one of the early comers. Tables and chairs had been arranged in the Secretary's office for the convenience of the bidders and the newspaper men. Secretary Carlisle occupied a seat at a table at the head of the room, and near him sat Mr. Morgan, John A. McCall of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and ex-Representative Coombs of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn. Others present were Mr. Graham of the Boston Trust Company, John E. Toulmin of the Shoe and Leather Bank of Boston, ex-Representative Hendrix of the National Union Bank of New-York, Mr. Redmond of Redmond, Kerr & Co., New-York; Mr. Burns of the American Exchange National Bank of New-York; Mr. Lehmann of Lehmann Brothers, New-York; Mr. Erdman of Speyer & Co. of New-York, L. H. Hampton, Secretary of the United States Trust Company of New-York; James T. Woodward of the Hanover National Bank of New-York, C. C. Baldwin of the New-York Life Insurance Company, Mr. Hawes, cashier of the Hanover National Bank, New-York; James R. Blair of Blair & Co., bankers, New-York; E. Southard Parker of the Columbia National Bank of this city, and L. J. Davis of Lewis, Johnson & Co. of this city.

The Work of Tabulation.

In an adjoining room the special Treasury Committee which had been intrusted with the task of opening and scheduling the bids; Mr. Eckels, Controller of the Currency; Mr. Morgan, United States Treasurer, and Mr. Huntington, Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury, were working with all possible dispatch. Over 2,600 bids had been scheduled at an early hour to-day, but 2,000 more were received before 12 o'clock, and the task of the committee became a gigantic one.

Secretary Carlisle had become fully impressed with the phenomenal character of the offers, and his face reflected his satisfaction as he chatted with the financiers sitting near him. The cause of the delay in beginning the formal proceedings was made known to the expectant throng, and it formed the basis of some very interesting speculations. From the first the idea that the proposed loan had excited popular interest was apparent to every one; not a few of those in the Secretary's room hazarded guesses as to the number of bids to be reported.

Opening the Bids.

Controller Eckels appeared in the doorway leading to the anteroom with a paper in his hand at 12:30 P. M. Instantly there was silence.

"I beg to announce," he said, "that there have already been scheduled 3,707 bids, representing subscriptions to the amount of $380,232,500, at prices ranging from par to 119 and a fraction. There are a number of other bids, which the committee as yet has not had time to schedule, which will swell the aggregate bids to about 4,500 and increase the amount of subscriptions by at least $75,000,000."

There was an outburst of applause before Mr. Eckels concluded his statement, and several men forced their way to Mr. Carlisle, and congratulated him upon the wonderful success of the call for bids.

Mr. Eckels started in to read the bids according to the schedule, and continued until his voice gave out, when he was relieved by Treasurer Morgan.

Most of the bids announced prior to 2 o'clock were those received up to yesterday. They were mostly for small amounts, running from $50 to $100,000.

The big bids were not received until late this morning, and were not announced until nearly the close of the session. The earlier bidders, with the exception of Robert E. Glendenning, of Philadelphia, who bid for $500,000 at 112.75; Albert L. Judson, who wanted $500,000 at 113.75, and W. H. Albertson & Co., of Boston, who bid for $400,000 at 112, made subscriptions for less than $100,000.

An Enormous Total.

While the announcements were being made the work of scheduling was continued by the committee, and soon after 2 o'clock Mr. Eckels was able to impart the information that the total number of bids was 4,600, carrying the aggregate to a point above $684,000,000. He explained, however, that a bid of $100,000,000 by a Dr. Daughters of New-York, and another of $16,000,000 by an individual of Vernon, Texas, were not regarded as regular. Dr. Daughters offered to pay 107 and informed the Secretary of the Treasury that in case his bid was accepted he would sell the bonds for 110, so that everybody who desired to might get an opportunity to make an investment and at the same time aid the National Treasury. He evidently is a crank.

The last bid was not announced until nearly 4 o'clock. By that time most of the visiting financiers knew exactly how they stood. One of Mr. Morgan's Private Secretaries jotted down the figures as they were announced, so that the great banker kept well informed of the situation. He said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that in all probability the interest he represented would get not far from one-half of the entire issue. One of his associates, who kept tally, said later that he would be surprised if Mr. Morgan was not awarded at least $60,000,000 of the issue.

Mr. Morgan Pleased.

Questioned regarding the effect upon the country of the liberal offerings of gold from all parts of the country, Mr. Morgan said that not only in the United States, but in Europe, there would be a deep impression created by the showing made to-day. He added that the country undoubtedly would feel the impetus due to such a wonderful showing.

Secretary Carlisle, who usually is averse to talking for publication, said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he was very much gratified with the outcome of the matter. "The showing made by the thousands of offers to buy the Government's securities will be beneficial to

markable result ever before was attained in connection with an issue of bonds. The effect produced abroad cannot fail to be helpful to us. The great financial centres of Europe will be forced to acknowledge that the people of the United States are capable of maintaining the credit of the country from their own resources. We shall have a good year politically and in every other way."

An Answer to the Silverites.

In the course of further conversation on the subject, Mr. Carlisle said that the enormous offerings of gold would present an effective offset to the declarations of the silver men.

Many of the visiting bankers took the same view of the situation.

"What is to become of the declaration of the silver cranks?" said one, "that there is not enough free gold in the country to redeem the greenbacks? Mark my word, the silver movement has been given a crushing blow by to-day's development."

Secretary Carlisle said this evening that probably two or three days would be required to classify the bids and make the awards. The committee has the assistance of a corps of Treasury experts, and the Secretary's announcement will be made at the earliest possible moment.

BIDDERS FOR THE BONDS.

Premiums to be Paid and Amounts Wanted—Offers of New-Yorkers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The highest bidders for the bonds were in the West, but only small amounts were wanted. The First National Bank of Fresno, Cal., bid 119.3229 for $10,000. The highest bid of an Eastern corporation was that of the Trenton (N. J.) Banking Company, which offered 114 for $30,000 of the bonds.

New-York firms and corporations made bids for great quantities of the bonds. J. P. Morgan & Co., representing a syndicate composed of themselves, the National City Bank, and Harvey Fisk & Sons of New-York, and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin offered 110.6877 for $100,000,000. Seligman & Co. offered from 106.53 to 111.56 for different lots. Peter Bennett of New-York wanted $1,000,000, and offered 109.01. Halpin & Co. made six bids for six lots, $1,000,000 in each lot. Their bid in each case was 106 and a fraction.

Other prominent firms in New-York City made bids as follows: I. & S. Wormser, 109.22 to 111.50 for $2,300,000; Equitable Life Insurance Company, 107.50 to 109.50 for $2,000,000; H. B. Hollis & Co., 108.50 to 110 for $1,000,000; August Belmont & Co., 109.15 for $3,500,000.

The Hanover National Bank of New-York bid for $7,000,000 of the bonds, and will pay from 110.52 to 111.17.

BIDS UNDER 110.

The following table gives the names of the bidders, the amounts wanted, and the prices offered:

Bidder.	Price.	Amount.
New-York Produce Exchange National Bank of Commerce, New-York	108	200,000
Daniel A. Moran & Co., New-York	108	500,000
F. H. Tackaberry, New-York	109	6,000,000
Grant Brothers, New-York	109	100,000
Oothout Z. Whitehead, New-York	109	200,000
W. F. Frost, New-York	109	500,000
A. M. Kidder & Co., New-York	109	100,000
D. C. Mills, New-York	109	100,000
Popper & Stern, New-York	109	200,000
Charles D. Archer, New-York	109	250,000
William T. Murphy, New-York	109	100,000
C. H. White & Co., New-York	109	200,000
Estate of William H. Osborne, New-York	109	150,000
J. A. Nabers, Vernon, Texas	109	100,000
M. P. Hutchinson, New-York	109	16,000,000
Seligman & Co., New-York	109.56	100,000
Seligman & Co., New-York	109.56	1,000,000
Seligman & Co., New-York	109.56	150,000
Seligman & Co., New-York	109.03	550,000
Seligman & Co., New-York	108.53	550,000
Seligman & Co., New-York	108.53	550,000
Seligman & Co., New-York	107.53	550,000
Seligman & Co., New-York	107.03	1,000,000
Seligman & Co., New-York	106.53	1,000,000
Mercantile National Bank, New-York	106@113	2,232,000
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburg, Penn.	109½@111	300,000
Union Trust Company, St. Louis	109	250,000
Peter Bennett, New-York	109.01	1,000,000
Charles A. Sheehan, New-York	107.75	1,000,000
M. A. Halpin, New-York	106.5	1,000,000
M. A. Halpin, New-York	106.625	1,000,000
M. A. Halpin, New-York	106.375	1,000,000
M. A. Halpin, New-York	106.25	1,000,000
M. A. Halpin, New-York	106.125	1,000,000
M. A. Halpin, New-York	106.25	1,000,000
I. and S. Wormser, New-York	109.22@111.50	2,300,000
Equitable Life Insurance Company, New-York	107.50@109.50	2,000,000
H. B. Hollins & Co., New-York	108.50@110	1,000,000
August Belmont & Co., New-York	109.15	3,500,000
Metropolitan Trust Company, New-York	107@110	580,000

FROM 110 TO 111.

Bidder.	Price.	Amount.
People's Trust and Savings Bank, Clinton, Iowa	110	$10,000
Schulz & Ruckgaber, New-York	110	250,000
Blair & Co., New-York	110	100,000
National State Bank, Troy, N. Y.	110	20,000
Daniel M. Bonney	110	13,000
J. M. & R. W. Wade	110	10,000
First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.	110	15,000
Penn National Bank, Reading, Penn.	110	50,000
Iowa State National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	110	10,000
Eutaw Savings Bank, Baltimore, Md.	110	100,000
The National Bank of Baltimore, Md.	110	100,000
Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill	110	20,000
Fowler Brothers, Limited	110	25,000
The Southport National Bank, Southport, Conn.	110	50,000
Massasoit National Bank, Fall River, Mass.	110	14,000
Theodore W. Myers & Co.	110	25,000
First National Bank, Boston	110	125,000
Merchants' National Bank, Boston	110	50,000
First National Bank, Madison, Ind.	110	25,000
Antonio Cuneo	110	10,000
Cockran & Close	110	30,000
First National Bank, Chillicothe, Ohio	110	25,000
Merchants' National Bank, New-Haven, Conn	110	40,000
National Bank of Smyrna, Del.	110	50,000
William Gray	110	50,000
The Studabaker Bank, Bluffton, Ind.	110	40,000
Charles A. Edgarton	110	12,000
Winnebago National Bank, Rockford, Ill.	110	20,000
The National Bank of Houghton, Houghton, Mich.	110	25,000
Second National Bank, Wilkesbarre, Penn.	110	100,000
National Bank of Granville, N. Y.	110	10,000
Citizens' National Bank, Covington, Ky.	110	60,000
First National Bank, Franklin, Penn.	110	50,000
Lobdell, Farwell & Co.	110	30,000
W. J. Mann	110	25,000
Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas	100	50,000
Union National Bank, Pittsburg, Penn.	110	20,000
Exchange National Bank, Jefferson City, Mo.	110	10,000
Meline National Bank, Meline, Mass.	110	10,000
First National Bank, Whitewater, Wis.	110	25,000
Exchange National Bank, Polo, Ill.	110	15,000
Henry F. Barrows	110	10,000
Texarkana National Bank, Texarkana, Texas.	110	25,000
Edisto Savings Bank, Orangeburg, S. C.	110	20,000
First Ward National Bank, Boston	110	25,000
Baldwin & Gleason Company, Limited	110	10,000
Hatch Brothers & Co.	110	50,000
First National Bank, Atchison, Kan	110	10,000
First National Bank, Bellefville, Ill.	110	10,000
David J. Pearsall	110	50,000
Home Insurance Company, New-York	110	50,000
First National Bank, Tamaqua, Penn.	110	25,000
Phil Barth	110	120,000
John D. H. Luce	110	30,000
Second National Bank, Elmira, N. Y.	110	50,000
First National Bank, Brockport, N. Y.	110	50,000
Franklin Savings Institution, Greenfield, Mass.	110	50,000
Second National Bank, Providence, R. I.	110	10,000
Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Springfield, Mass.	110	45,000
Jenkintown National Bank, Jenkintown, Penn.	110	10,000
National Bank of Commonwealth, Boston	110	100,000
Lincoln National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	110	25,000
First National Bank, New-Kensington, Penn.	110	10,000
Fourth National Bank, Boston, Mass.	110	50,000
National Bank of Redemption, Boston, Mass.	110	60,000
Second National Bank of Parkersburg, West Va.	110	35,000
First National Bank, Letonia, Ohio	110	10,000
The New-York Savings Bank, New-York	110	100,000
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.	110	110,000
A. M. Kidder & Co.	110	100,000
Central National Bank of Boston	110	50,000
Samuel D. Davis & Co.	110	100,000
Manchester National Bank, Manchester, N. H.	110	30,000
Edward H. Drew	110	10,000
Second National Bank, Danville, Ill.	110	25,000
Utica City National Bank, Utica, N. Y.	110	20,000
Natick National Bank, Natick, Me.	110	10,500
People's Bank, Johnstown, N. Y.	110	20,000
Irving W. Pollard and Abraham White	110	200,000
National Bank of Baltimore, Md.	110	50,000
R. B. Sparry & Co., Baltimore, Md.	110.02	100,000
H. W. White, Boston	110.02	50,000
The Union Savings Bank and Trust Co., Cincinnati	110.02	200,000
Potter B. Fendan	110.0265	50,000
Ellenville Savings Bank, Ellenville, N. Y.	110.03	10,000
E. Saillnger	110.03	25,000
Merchants' National Bank, Providence, R. I.	110.05	20,000
B. E. Tilden & Co.	110.05	50,000
Portland Trust Company, Portland Me.	110.05	100,000
Seligman & Co., New-York	110	15,000
Natick National Bank, Natick, Mass.	110.0002	500,000
Merchants' National Bank, Lowell, Mass.	110.0088	25,000
O. L. Leland, Boston	110.0095	100,000
Seligman & Co., New-York	110.06	100,000
Irving W. Pollard and Abraham White, Boston	110.0156	500,000
A. Eliasburg	110.07	200,000
Citizens' National Bank, Parkersburg, West Va.	110.10	10,000
Dime Savings Banking Company, Cleveland, Ohio.	110.10	30,000
First National Bank, Canton, N. Y.	110.10	20,000
William Folwell Jones	110.10	10,000
Second National Bank, Toledo, Ohio	110.10	10,000
Lynn Institution for Savings, Mass.	110.10	50,000
American Union Life Insurance Company, New-York.	110.10	50,000
August W. Nitsch	110.10	25,000
Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company	110.10	100,000
First National Bank, Parkersburg, West Va.	110.10	75,000
National Market Bank, Boston	110.10	100,000
J. A. Bailey, Jr.	110.10	25,000
National Union Bank of Boston, Boston	110.10	20,000
Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, Cincinnati	110.10	25,000
Henry Pearce, Providence, R. I.	110.10	50,000
A. White, Boston	110.10	100,000
National Bank of Oshkosh, Wis.	110.10	50,000
Sprague National Bank, Brooklyn	110.125	30,000
Tower, Giddings Company	110.125	10,000
Manufacturers' National Bank, Neenah, Wis.	110.125	25,000
Amesbury National Bank, Amesbury, Mass.	110.125	20,000
First National Bank, Fort Dodge, Iowa	110.125	10,500
First National Bank, Dexter, Me.	110.125	20,000
A. G. Verrinder	110.125	200,000
Manufacturers' National Bank, Boston	110.125	50,000
Isaac W. Sherrill	110.125	100,000
The Littleton National Bank, N. H.	110.125	60,000
Riggs & Co.	110.125	100,000
Edgerly & Crocker	110.125	25,000
Seligman & Co., New-York	110.13	350,000
The Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, Cincinnati	110.13	50,000
Merchants' National Bank, Providence, R. I.	110.15	50,000
The National Bank of Redemption, Boston	110.15	145,000
National Exchange Bank of Boston	110.25	300,000
People's Trust and Savings Bank	110.23	10,000
The Northern Trust Company, Chicago	110.25	100,000
Tower, Giddings Company, Boston	110.25	500,000
Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	110.25	50,000
Isaac Sherrill	110.25	100,000
W. R. Thompson & Co.	110.25	30,000
New-Hampshire Savings Bank, Concord, N. H.	110.25	10,000
National Bank of Redemption, Boston	110.25	50,000
National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston	110.25	100,000
Charleston National Bank, West Va.	110.25	50,000
Alexander D. Forbes	110.25	50,000
First National Bank, Belle Plain, Iowa	110.25	25,000
Boston Five Cent Savings Bank	110.25	100,000
Second National Bank, Winona, Minn.	110.25	50,000
First National Bank, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	110.25	10,000
National Bank of Troy, N. Y.	110.25	150,000
People's National Bank, Pittsburg	110.27	105,000
People's National Bank, W. Pollard and Abraham White	110.2992	200,000
Detroit National Bank	110.2992	100,000
Horatio Alger	110.2992	100,000
Waynesborough, Penn.	110.30	15,000
New-Bedford Five Cent Savings Bank, Mass.	110.30	110,000
The National Bank of Commerce	110.30	50,000
Citizens' National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio	110.30	300,000
Union Bank of Jackson, Mich.	110.30	10,000
Albert W. Bee	110.30	100,000
The Hartford National Bank, Conn.	110.30	100,000
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence	110.30	300,000
National State Bank, Newark, N. J.	110.30	25,000
First National Bank, Arlington, Mass	110.30	12,500
The Bankers' National Bank of Chicago	110.30	30,000
H. I. Freiwalk	110.30	20,000
Edwin J. Remick	110.30	150,000
Marine National Bank, Bath, Me.	110.30	10,000
People's National Bank, Brattleborough, Vt.	110.30	10,000
John Snyder	110.30	15,000
David L. Snyder	110.30	15,000
First National Bank, Rochester, Minn.	110.30	20,000
Mechanics' National Bank, New-Bedford, Mass.	110.30	101,000
New-Bedford Institution for Savings	110.30	100,000
A. White	110.3030	200,000
Natick National Bank, Natick, Mass.	110.31	30,500
Howard National Bank, Boston	110.31	25,000
National Bank of Northern Liberties, Philadelphia	110.31	100,000
The Lamprecht Brothers Company	110.3192	100,000
Emma Morganste	110.35	10,000
Rockford National Bank, Rockford, Ill.	110.375	26,000
The Globe National Bank, Boston	110.375	50,000
Third National Bank, Rockford, Ill.	110.375	35,000
J. V. Reid, New-York	110@110.50	500,000
Kings County Trust Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.	110.50	105,000
J. Riedel, New-York	110.50	118,000
Maitland, Phelps & Co., New-York	110.50	125,000
Kings County Trust Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.	110.50	210,000
New-York Life Insurance Company	110.50	5,000,000
First National Bank, Susquehanna, Penn.	110.50	20,000
People's National Bank, Marlborough, Mass.	110.50	10,000
Salathell J. Hooper	110.50	12,000
Bank of Charleston, S. C.	110.50	75,000
Old National Bank, Whitehall, N. Y.	110.60	10,000
Daniel M. Bonney	110.50	10,000
Franklin County National Bank, Greenfield, Mass.	110.50	20,000
First Ward National Bank, Boston	110.50	25,000
Hecht Brothers & Co.	110.50	60,000
Utica (N. Y.) National Bank	110.50	20,000
Lynn (Mass.) Institution for Savings	110.50	25,000
First National Bank, Concord, N. H.	110.60	20,000
Mahoney National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio	110.50	20,000
Merchants' National Bank, Shenandoah, Penn.	110.50	25,000
National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston	110.50	100,000
Robert E. Glendenning & Co.	110.50	100,000
Hecht Brothers & Co.	110.50	50,000
First National Bank, Oneonta, N. Y.	110.50	50,000
Vermont National Bank, Brattleborough, Vt.	110.50	10,000
Cumberland National Bank, Bridgeton, N. J.	110.50	25,000
Second National Bank, Hoboken, N. J.	110.50	20,000
Doylestown (Penn.) National Bank	110.50	10,000
Quinsigamond National Bank, Worcester, Mass.	110.50	10,000
National City Bank of Cleveland	110.50	60,000
State Street Safety Deposit, Boston	110.50	20,000
Auburn (N. Y.) Savings Bank	110.50	25,000
National Phoenix Bank, Westerly, R. I.	110.50	15,000
National Bank of Westfield, N. Y.	110.50	20,000
Alfred G. Sager	110.50	15,000
Camden (N. J.) Safe Deposit and Trust Company	110.50	25,000
Lambertville (N. J.) National Bank	110.50	10,000
Citizens' National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn.	110.50	10,000
Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago	110.50	100,000

Distress

After eating is promptly relieved by taking one or two of Hood's Pills, which stimulate stomach, liver, and bowels to healthy action.

Hood's Pills

Are easy to take, Easy to operate. 25 cents.

Bidder.	Price.	Amount.
Farmers' National Bank, Salem, Ohio	110.50	25,000
Northern National Bank, Erie, Ohio	110.50	25,000
Merchants' National Bank, Albany	110.50	100,000
Manufacturers' National Bank, Baltimore	110.50	25,000
Winthrop National Bank, Boston	110.50	10,000
First National Bank, Ashland, Ohio	110.50	10,000
Second National Bank, Allentown, Penn.	110.51	25,000
Provident Institution for Savings in the Towns of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass.	110.51	50,000
Winthrop National Bank, Boston	110.51	100,000
Hanover National Bank, New-York City	110.52	2,000,000
Investment Corporation, New-York	110.5389	2,500,000
Oswego City Savings Bank, Oswego, N. Y.	110.55	10,000
Second National Bank, Saginaw, Mich.	110.60	50,000
William Irschey	110.60	100,000
Second National Bank, Toledo, Ohio	110.60	50,000
O. L. Leland, Boston	110.61	100,000
Merchants' National Bank, New-Bedford, Mass.	110.631	100,000
Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago	110.64	150,000
National Market Bank, Boston	110.65	25,000
J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank of New-York, the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, and Harvey Fisk & Sons of New-York (syndicate)	110.6877	100,000,000
National Bank of Commonwealth, Boston	110.75	100,000
Essex Savings Bank, Boston	110.75	100,000
The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago	110.75	100,000
Nebraska National Bank, Omaha, Neb.	110.75	25,000
J. W. Pollard and Abraham White, Boston	110.75	200,000
Hanover National Bank, New-York City	110.755	1,000,000
Hanover National Bank, New-York City	110.877	1,000,000
Lincoln National Bank, Boston, Mass.	110.76	20,000
A. D. Ensign	110.77	90,000
Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago	110.82	100,000
Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago	110.84	100,000
Farmers' National Bank, Webster City, Iowa.	110.85	12,500
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago	110.875	100,000
Rhode Island Hospital and Trust Company, Providence, R. I.	110.92	300,000

FROM 111 TO 112.

Bidder.	Price.	Amount.
New-York Life Insurance Company	111	5,000,000
Williamsburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	111	500,000
Phillip Main National Bank	111	25,000
Big Sandy National Bank, Cattletsburg, Ky.	111	100,000
Packard National Bank, Greenfield, Mass.	111	50,000
Central National Bank, Greencastle, Ind.	111	50,000
Bradford (Penn.) National Bank	111	25,000
The Exchange National Bank, Pittsburg	111	15,000
Fort Chester Savings Bank, New-York	111	10,000
Bank of Athens, Athens, Ohio	111	10,000
Winthrop National Bank, Boston	111	12,000
First National Bank, Waterloo, Ohio	111	10,000
F. H. Almstedt	111	50,000
First National Bank, Butte, Mon	111	100,000
First National Bank, Plymouth, Penn.	111	60,000
Elliott National Bank, Boston	111	100,000
Lynn Safety Deposit and Trust Company	111	25,000
Union National Bank, Pittsburg	111	25,000
Equitable National Bank, Baltimore	111	50,000
Northern Trust Company, Chicago	111	145,000
Hecht Brothers & Co.	111	300,000
First National Bank, Belleville, Ill.	111	10,000
N. W. Lamberton	111	100,000
Daniel M. Bonney	111	50,000
Fidelity Title and Deposit Company	111	50,000
National Bank of Newbury, Wells River, Vt.	111	100,000
Warren National Bank, Peabody, Mass.	111	30,000
First National Bank, Lurango, Iowa.	111	10,000
Eutaw Savings Bank, Baltimore	111	50,000
Doylestown (Penn.) National Bank	111	100,000
Brookline (Mass.) National Bank	111	70,000
First National Bank, West Point, Neb.	111	10,000
Shelburne Falls (Mass.) Savings Bank	111	50,000
Theodore W. Wiles, New-York City	111	200,000
National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston	111	10,000
First National Bank, Danville, Penn.	111	150,000
Quinsigamond National Bank, Worcester, Mass.	111	105,000
Union National Bank, Huntington, Penn.	111	10,000
Carl Van Wagner	111	100,000
Medford (Mass.) Savings Bank	111	100,000
Erie County Savings Bank, Buffalo	111	15,000
Phoenix National Bank, Westerly, R. I.	111	110,000
National Union Bank, Monticello, N. Y.	111	50,000
Springfield (Mass.) Safety Deposit Trust Company	111	300,000
Lynn (Mass.) Institution for Savings	111	10,000
Camden (N. J.) Safe Deposit and Trust Company	111	100,000
First National Bank, Newcastle, Penn.	111	800,000
Knoxville (Iowa) National Bank	111	25,000
William M. Sheur, Boston	111	12,500
Second National Bank, Danville, Ill.	111	30,000
First National Bank, Conborn, N. H.	111	20,000
Providence Savings Bank, Baltimore	111	150,000
Hanover National Bank, New-York City	111.02	10,000
Hanover National Bank, New-York City	111.17	10,000
Union National Bank, Macomb	111.50	15,000
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and others, Boston	111.50	20,000
Kings County Trust Company, Brooklyn	111.50	100,000
Seligman & Co., New-York	111.56	30,500

FROM 112 TO 113.

Bidder.	Price.	Amount.
Cattletsburg (Ky.) National Bank	112.25	100,000
Bank of Charleston, N. B. A., Charleston, S. C.	112.25	10,000
Union National Bank of Pittsburg	112.25	26,000
Blair & Co., New-York	112.27	50,000
Robert E. Glendening, Philadelphia	112.75	35,000
Bank of California, San Francisco	112.78	500,000
H. H. Powers, F. A. Sorber Trustees	112.7814	105,000
Peoples' Bank, Wilkesbarre, Penn	112.7814	118,000
Alfred Denio	112.7814	125,000
Bangor Savings Bank, Bangor, Me.	112.7814	210,000
Baxter National Bank, Rutland, Vt.	112.7814	5,000,000
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.	112.7814	20,000
Edwin J. Remick	112.7814	100,000
Woodstock National Bank, Woodstock, Vt.	112.7814	120,000
First National Bank, Allegheny Penn.	112.7814	10,000
State National Bank, Cleveland Ohio	112.80	50,000
The Nevada Bank, San Francisco	112.80	100,000
William R. Holden	112.80	100,000
The Lamprecht Brothers' Company	112.804	20,000
George B. Baker	112.60	100,000
The People's Bank of Lansingburg, N. Y.	112.50	10,000
Bank of Charleston, N. B. A., Charleston, S. C.	112.50	10,000
Albert W. Akers	112.50	28,000
Winthrop National Bank, Boston	112.50	100,000
First National Bank, Plattsburg, Mo.	112.50	10,000
National Exchange Bank of Steubenville, Ohio	112.50	12,500
The American Exchange Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	112.50	20,000
Quaker City National Bank, Philadelphia	112.50	50,000
Worcester Five Cent Savings Bank, Worcester, Mass	112.50	10,000
First National Bank, Niles, Ohio	112.7815	15,000
George Craine, New-York	112.16	40,000
State Treasurer of California	112	640,000
Amos B. McNairy	112.02	50,000
National Shoe and Leather Bank, Auburn, Me.	112.08	15,000
F. P. McCormick	112.10	25,000
Dime Savings and Banking Company, Cleveland, Ohio.	112.10	15,000
August W. Nichte	112.10	20,000
First National Bank, Fort Dodge, Iowa	112.12	100,000
First National Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.	112.12	10,000
Amesbury National Bank, Amesbury, Mass	112.12	25,000
Germania Savings Bank, New-Orleans, La.	112	10,000
Winthrop National Bank of Boston, Mass.	112	25,000
F. G. Farrell	112	10,000
National Bank of Newbury, Wells River, Vt.	112	1,000
National City Bank, Lynn, Mass	112	30,000
First National Bank, Bellefville, Ill.	112	20,000
Mrs. Dora Bearman	112	10,000
First National Bank, Columbus, Miss.	112	10,000
Warren National Bank, Peabody, Mass.	112	20,000
Avery Horton, 10 Howard Avenue, Utica, N. Y.	112	20,000
Jenkintown National Bank, Jenkintown, Penn.	112	10,000
American Exchange Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	112	10,000
Old Colony National Bank, Plymouth, Mass.	112	50,000
State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston	112	25,000
Merchants' National Bank, Albany	112	20,000
Westerly, R. I.	112	25,000
City National Bank, Springfield, Mass.	112	50,000
First National Bank, St. Augustine, Fla.	112	25,000
Union National Bank, Pittsburg, Penn.	112	20,000
First National Bank, Salem, Mass	112	25,000
Wayne County Savings Bank, Honesdale, Penn.	112	20,250
Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Camden, N. J.	112	25,000
First National Bank, Boston, Mass	112	25,000
George H. Carlton, administrator, Haverhill, Mass.	112	10,000
Riggs & Co., Washington, D. C.	112	100,000
W. H. Albertson & Co., Boston, Mass.	112	400,000
National Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio	112	50,000
The Lamprecht Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio.	112	100,000
No Signature, Pittsburg, Penn	112	25,000
T. J. Allison, Statesville, N. C	112	10,000
Shelburne Falls National Bank, Shelburne Falls, Mass	112	25,000
First National Bank of Concord, N. H.	112	100,000
William Wiesenberger, New-York	112	20,000
Fourth National Bank, Cadiz, Ohio	112	10,000
Harrison National Bank, Cadiz, Ohio	112	10,000
Stoneham National Bank, Mass	112	10,000
Second National Bank, Cooperstown, N. Y.	112	30,000
Third National Bank, Louisville, Ky.	112	20,000
First National Bank, Litchfield, Ill.	112	15,000
First National Bank, Manhattan, Kan.	112	10,000
Littleton National Bank, —, N. H.	112	25,000
National Bank of Urbana, Ohio	112	50,000
Schenevus National Bank, New-York	112	10,000
First National Bank, Shamokin, Penn.	112	50,000
J. Morris	112	20,000
First National Bank, Herkimer, N. Y.	112	25,000
Adolph Silberstein	112	30,000
Reading National Bank, Pennsylvania	112	50,000
Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	112	105,500
Charleston National Bank, South Carolina	112	25,000
Pacific National Bank, Nantucket, Mass.	112	10,000
First National Bank, Mifflintown, Penn.	112	10,000
Manayunk National Bank, Pennsylvania	112	60,000
Bradford National Bank, Pennsylvania	112	15,000
First National Bank, Wallingford, Conn	112	20,000
First National Bank, Susquehanna Depot, Penn.	112	15,000
First National Bank, Ashland, Ohio	112	10,000
Exchange National Bank, Pittsburg, Penn.	112	50,000
First National Bank, Cumberland, Md.	112	100,000
Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio.	112	10,000
Taunton National Bank, Massachusetts	112	11,000
Thomas E. Davis	112	50,000

FROM 113 TO 114.

Bidder.	Price.	Amount.
Port Chester (N. Y.) Savings Bank	113	10,000
First National Bank Cumberland, Md.	113	15,000
National Bank of Brookville, Penn.	113	100,000
New First National Bank, Meadville, Penn.	113	50,000
Warren National Bank, Peabody, Mass.	113	20,000
Baker-Boyer National Bank-Walla Walla, Washington.	113	50,000
Jacob Harris, Boston, Mass.	113	100,000
Sutro & Co.	113.06	50,000
C. F. A. Kers	113.125	10,000
Maria W. Andacas	113.15	30,000
Nevada Bank of San Francisco, Cal.	113.25	13,000
First National Bank, Grafton, West Va.	113.50	55,000
Albert Judson	113.75	20,000

FROM 114 TO 115.

Bidder.	Price.	Amount.
Trenton (N. J.) Banking Company	114	15,000
First National Bank of Helena, Ark.	114	25,000
First National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio	114	10,000
First National Bank, Grafton, West Va.	114	12,500
Navada Bank, San Francisco	114	100,000
John Stich & Brother	115	10,000
Nevada Bank of San Francisco, Cal.	115	50,000
The Bank of California, San Francisco	114.05	100,000
First National Bank, Lewiston, Me.	114.0506	25,000
German-American Savings Bank, Burlington, Iowa.	114.0506	10,000
New-Orleans National Bank, Louisiana	114.0506	50,000
First National Bank, Fresno, Cal.	114.0506	200,000
Sutro & Co.	114.13	25,000
Lewis Dussenbery	116.625	250,000
First National Bank, Pasadena, Cal.	116.6471	20,000
George H. Marsh	116.70	25,000

FROM 115 UP.

Bidder.	Price.	Amount.
Rufus R. Humphrey	119.3229	20,400
First National Bank, Fresno, Cal.	119.3229	25,600

There were many small bids which were not made public.

Scarcely more than one-third of the actual bids received are included in the foregoing list. Several thousand bids below the obvious limit of acceptance are omitted. Bids for many millions of dollars coming from New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, Connecticut, Vermont, Maryland, Nebraska, Missouri, South Carolina, North Carolina, Indiana, Michigan, Louisiana, Washington, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and, in fact, nearly every State of the Union, thrown into the most incongruous state of juxtaposition, and quite a number of offers from Canada were received at prices ranging from 100 downwards.

The number of small bids was quite remarkable. The $50 offers ran up into hundreds, and were mainly good prices; and over 1,000 small banks and private individuals, whose offers at the highest rates of acceptability ranged from $500 up to $8,000 or $9,000, are not included in the list published. The offers by the classes of small bidders below the 110 and a fraction limit, which seems to shut off the issue, were still more numerous.

An encouraging feature in these offers was that so many of those of large amount, ranging in many cases up to $1,000,000 or more, came from fiduciary institutions, which thereby indicated that they had a better outlet for their money than

SAFEGUARDS ARE NEEDED

Mr. Scott Cautions the Greater New-York Committee.

DANGER FROM SEPARATE COUNTIES

Possibility that the Power of Taxation May Be Abused—Duties of Commissioners on Consolidation.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott of New-York City delivered an address before the Greater New-York Committee this afternoon. Mr. Scott assumed that there would be a consolidation, and then advised what should, in his opinion, be done to make the great city a perfect one. Mr. Scott said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: It is fair to say at the outset that I do not appear before the committee as an ardent advocate of consolidation. In fact, I am inclined to doubt its expediency and to question its wisdom. I voted against it once, and I believe if the opportunity presented itself I would vote against it again, because I feel that it is a matter so momentous and far-reaching that in order to favor it one should feel fully convinced that it is desirable, and I confess that I have never been so convinced.

My doubts do not arise solely or even chiefly from the inequality of financial resources and ability that exists between the City of New-York and the territories that it is proposed to consolidate with her. As I have already suggested in a letter to this committee, that inequality is very marked. But the mere fact that consolidation will slightly increase the taxes in what is now the City of New-York, and will slightly decrease the taxes in what is now the City of Brooklyn, or the city of Long Island City, would not be a very great matter, if, upon the whole, consolidation was likely to produce better government and better conditions of living in either or all of the municipalities that you propose to unite into one great city.

It is upon this last point that I entertain the greatest doubt and the greatest apprehension.

To my mind, we have as yet by no means satisfactorily solved the problem of how great cities are to be best governed under the conditions we meet with in densely populated centres. Up to the present time the best results seem to have been obtained by the centralization of power and responsibility, coupled with close and rigid statutory restrictions of and limitations upon the extent of official power. Whether this system will continue to work satisfactorily when you have created a great city out of many parts, each part different in history, tradition, and local interests from every other part, I am not at all sure. Or whether, as seems probable, we shall be driven to adopt a federal system of government, having a governing body similar to the London County Council, and if so, how representation therein shall be apportioned.

Work for the Commission.

I know that the practical answer to these suggested doubts will be that it is proposed to appoint a commission to determine these very questions, but still I am filled with apprehension whether any commission, devoid as it must be of practical experience in the matter of providing for so enormous a municipality, will find a satisfactory answer, and, if it does, whether the Legislature will ratify its work.

The problem is a much more difficult and complex one than was presented when what are now known as the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were annexed to the City of New-York. The territory then acquired was sparsely populated. It was an annexation of land. Now you propose to annex not land alone, but a vast population.

Having thus stated some of the doubts that I entertained as to the wisdom of the proposition as a nevertheless, I want to say, nevertheless, that I appear before you to-day not to attempt to dissuade you from passing any consolidation bill, but, assuming that you are likely to pass such a measure, to strive fairly and honestly to offer you assistance and suggestions as to the form of bill you will recommend.

The first point that attracts attention is that you propose to unite certain municipal corporations which now form the whole of the County of New-York, the whole of the County of Kings, the whole of the County of Richmond, and a part of the County of Queens into one city, but you propose to leave the counties themselves intact and existent. In fact, the bill before you expressly provides in its fifth section that "nothing in this act contained shall be construed as attempting or intending to affect in any way the boundaries, government, rights, powers, duties, obligations, limitations, or disabilities of any county or officer thereof, as fixed by the Constitution or otherwise."

This will undoubtedly be an entirely novel state of affairs in this State. We have had, and have now, cities which are coterminous with counties. We have had, and have now, cities which constitute a part only of the county in which they are located, but we never have had a city which included within its own limits three whole counties and parts of a fourth. The consequences of this innovation will be serious, and are well worthy of your attention.

Section 26 of Article 3 of the Constitution provides:

"There shall be in the several counties, except in cities whose boundaries are the same as a county, a Board of Supervisors, to be composed of such members and elected in such manner and for such period as is or may be provided by law. In any such city the duties and powers of a Board of Supervisors may be devolved upon the Common Council or Board of Aldermen thereof."

You will observe that the only exception to the requirement that there shall be a Board of Supervisors in every county is the case of a city "whose boundaries are the same as a county," under which provisions New-York and Brooklyn no longer have such boards. But if you pass the bill now before you the Greater New-York will no longer be a city "whose boundaries are the same as a county," and in the several counties of New-York, Kings, and Richmond, although they constitute integral parts of the city, we shall have three Boards of Supervisors exercising independent powers of legislation, expenditure, and debt-raising, while a small portion of this greater city will be subject to the jurisdiction and authority of the Supervisors of Queens County.

I know not how the citizens of other counties may feel, but I do know that in the City of New-York we have not yet forgotten our experience with a Board of Supervisors, and have no desire to repeat it.

I need not weary you by enumerating the powers of the Boards of Supervisors in this State. Many members of this committee are more familiar with them than I am, and that very familiarity will enable you to readily imagine the confusion, and worse, that might arise from such a condition of affairs as I have suggested, and from which I see no escape if the bill before you is passed in its present shape.

Must Choose County Officers.

So, also, it will continue to be necessary to elect Surrogates and District Attorneys in each of the counties which go to comprise the new City of New-York, for the Constitution provides for Surrogates and District Attorneys with reference to cities, unless, as will happen in this case, counties and cities are coterminous.

But perhaps the most serious result that will flow from the peculiar condition of things contemplated by this bill will be the temptation to municipal extravagance resulting from largely increasing the debt-issuing capacity of the territory affected. Section 10, Article 8 of the Constitution provides that:

"No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose, or in any manner, to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed 10 per centum of the assessed valuation of real estate of any such county or city subject to taxation."

Under this provision of the Constitution it was held by the Court of Appeals, in a case where a city and county were not coterminous, although 96 per cent. of the taxable real estate of the county was embraced within the city, and where the city had fully reached its constitutional debt-issuing capacity, that the county might issue bonds for the full 10 per cent. of the taxable real estate within its borders, including that which had already been used as a basis for the city debt. In other words, the city and county together could issue bonds to the extent of 10 per cent. of all the taxable real estate in the county, and another 10 per cent. upon 96 per cent. of the same real estate.

The Court said:

"The power of the county or city, as the case may be, is restricted only by the amount of its own debt, and for the purpose of creating a disability against the one or the other the debts of both cannot be aggregated."—Adams vs. E. R. Inst., 136 N. Y., 52.

Basis for Bond Issues.

By precisely the same reasoning, under the bill now before you, the taxable real estate now comprised in the county of New-York, the County of Kings, and the County of Richmond will serve as a basis for the issue of bonds to the extent of 20 per cent. of its assessed value, 10 per cent. for city debt and 10 per cent. for county debt, and the check upon municipal extravagance decreed by the Constitution will be nullified and destroyed.

It is true that the Constitution, in the same section, provides that:

"Whenever hereafter the boundaries of any city shall become the same as a county the power of the county to become indebted shall cease."

But, as I have already pointed out, with regard to the same phrascology in another part in the Constitution, the bill now under consideration carefully and explicitly provides that the boundaries of the city you contemplate creating shall not be the same as a county.

If, therefore, you should conclude favorably to report the bill now before you, let me earnestly urge you to amend it so as to annex to the City and County of New-York the counties and parts of counties proposed to be consolidated, as well as the municipal corporations "other than counties," as the bill now reads.

In that way, and in that way only, shall we be rid of the anomaly of separate boards of Supervisors sitting and exercising jurisdiction within one city, and of the temptations to municipal extravagance contained in the duplication of the capacity to issue bonds.

That you have the power to do this I think admits of no question. Last year the Legislature carved a considerable piece of territory out of Westchester County and annexed it to New-York County. The validity of its act was sharply and ably contested, but was affirmed by the Court of Appeals after thorough and exhaustive argument. The case was the People ex rel. Henderson vs. Supervisors. In that case it was distinctly held that the power to erect new counties, and to change the boundaries of old ones is conferred upon the Legislature by the general grant of legislative power, subject only to the limitation that "no new county shall hereafter be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member of Assembly," and that these counties might be consolidated into one was directly foreshadowed, and provided for by the framers of the present Constitution when they inserted in Section 4 of Article iii. the provision that:

"No two counties, or the territory thereof as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators."

Question of Taxation.

The question of taxation seems to me to deserve serious consideration. Section 3 of the act now before you imposes upon a commission the duty of preparing bills to provide a government for this enlarged city, and especially enjoins upon them to provide for "attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation and of valuation for the purposes of taxation throughout the whole of the territory of the said municipal corporation as so enlarged."

Let me ask you to consider whether it is wise and proper to impose upon the commission this restriction, or any restriction whatever, as to the manner in which they should deal with this important subject of taxation.

I am not one of those who insist that each part of the greater city should pay the same proportion of taxes, and only the same proportion that it pays to-day. If this municipal marriage is to take place, let each party to the contract enter upon it "for better or worse." But on the other hand, it is not clear that all taxation should be equalized, or that to so equalize it would tend to the development and improvement of that portion of the greater city which is now least developed and improved. Certain taxes—those levied for the purposes of general administration—should, I think, be equally borne by all parts of the new city in proportion to equalized taxable valuations.

Instances of these taxes are those levied for the support of the Police, the Fire, and the Health Departments, the Mayoralty, the Common Council, and the Law Department. But there are other taxes, those which are levied primarily for the benefit of certain localities, the burden of which should be wholly or principally borne by the localities which derive the benefit.

It would be unfair, for instance, that Brooklyn or Long Island City, or Richmond County should be taxed for the Croton water system which benefits New-York only; or that New-York or Richmond County should pay for the Brooklyn water system, which benefits Kings County only.

So as to parks, pavements, sewers, and the like—the greater part of the burden should be borne by the territory which derives the greatest advantage.

This suggestion is really one for the benefit of those portions of the new city which need the greatest improvement and development. It may seem now to be an alluring prospect that their territory will be improved at the expense of New-York, but it will not be improved at her expense, and if the development of the outlying districts depends upon the taxes of the richer and more populous districts, that development will come but slowly, because the richer and more populous portions of the city will necessarily control whatever board or body directs the expenditure of the municipal revenue.

Must Trust the Commission.

Let me urge you, therefore, not to hamper your commission by any directions whatever upon this subject of taxation. If you can trust them to devise a proper scheme of government you can certainly trust them to devise an equitable scheme of taxation; and when they have reported, if you should disapprove of any of their recommendations upon this subject, you will have the same power that you have now to legislate upon this question; and if I may be pardoned the suggestion, will possibly be better able to legislate wisely, for you will have the advantage of all the arguments and considerations that have influenced their action.

Another suggestion that I have to make is that you place some limitation upon the several municipalities embraced in this scheme, as to the contractual obligations they shall assume between the time this act passes and the time consolidation becomes effective.

Of course, upon the consummation of consolidation the consolidated city must assume all the debts, contracts, and liabilities of each of the municipalities that are incorporated with it. Actual consolidation is not to take place until Jan. 1, 1898, and by the second section of the bill, all the powers of the several county, town, and village authorities are continued unimpaired until that time.

As I have already said, by an act of last year certain towns and villages of Westchester County were annexed to New-York County. Only a few days intervened between the acceptance of this act by the Mayor of New-York and its signature by the Governor, and yet in those few days a large number of contracts were made and franchises were granted. I do not charge that they were corrupt or fraudulent, but I do know that some of them were wasteful and extravagant.

If these things could be done in a small territory and in a few days, what schemes may not be concocted, what contracts may not be made, what franchises may not be created in this much larger territory in the space of two years? And, therefore, I say that some curb or check should be put upon the power of the several municipalities presently to be merged into the City of New-York.

In conclusion, let me again ask you, as I have already done by letter, to carefully consider whether you should not somewhat contract the territory proposed to be consolidated, and especially whether you should not wholly eliminate the County of Richmond. So far as that county is concerned, it has no lot or parcel in such a scheme as you have to consider and act upon.

No one seriously urges it except a few residents who hope that the value of their property may be increased. Its vaunted water front is all owned by private individuals, and will add nothing to the wealth of the enlarged city. To improve its docks at public expense would be to divert trade from the real Greater New-York and benefit a foreign corporation, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The county possesses no single urban characteristic, and is in no possible sense a natural part of the City of New-York, greater or lesser.

To a considerable extent the same objection apply to Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica, and Hempstead.

If we are to have a Greater New-York, let it at least be a reasonable and rational New-York. Let us draw the line somewhere, and, in my judgment, the line at the very most should not include more than the present cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City.

Senator Brush asked Mr. Scott if the consolidation vote of 1894, which he said was largely a vote of sentiment, should prevail with this Legislature.

Mr. Scott said the question was one of legislative ethics. He believed that each Legislature should follow its own methods. A referendum was the easiest way to get rid of a question. Mr. Scott said he did not believe the consolidation vote bound a legislator of the present year.

A Petition from Brooklyn.

Russell Parker presented the petition of 131 members of the Union League Club of Brooklyn in favor of consolidation.

Police Commissioner Parker of New-York, counsel to the Greater New-York Commission, spoke concerning Mr. Scott's suggestions. It would be a decade, he said, before consolidation would be perfected. The magnitude of the problem is duly impressed on the commission. He discussed generally the propositions laid down by Mr. Scott, and said that the question could be fought out in committee and in the Legislature.

"The commission intends to do the fair, square, just thing, does it not?" asked Senator Lexow.

Mr. Parker said that was so. He continued: "I believe that if the outlying districts are to receive benefits, these should be filtered out to them. As to preventing the localities to be absorbed from making extravagant contracts, I believe that something could be put in the bill, but I don't see the proper way at present.

"There should be room for expansion of this great city, so I cannot agree that the Greater New-York should comprise only New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City. Staten Island has many facilities. We should not care who is made rich."

To Senator Brush, Mr. Parker said the commission had given much time to the consideration of the question of local government.

Senator Brush asked what was the skeleton in the scheme, saying that Brooklyn wished to preserve her charter, her form of government, and home rule. He apprehended that a subdivision of the municipal government and a preservation of local autonomy would be what Brooklyn wanted.

Mr. Parker said that information would come in due time, and in time for ample discussion.

This closed the hearing.

In the Senate to-day the report of the Cities Committee on the Pavey resolution asking information as to the financial condition of the proposed municipalities to be incorporated in Greater New-York provided that the resolution be sent back to the committee, with the statement that the committee is now obtaining the information, and, when obtained, it would be made part of the report of the Sub-Committee on Greater New-York. The report was tabled.

In Aid of Retired Judges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the Senate today, Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) introduced a bill to amend the acts relative to the Judiciary so as to permit a United States Judge who has retired from the bench to engage in the practice of law.

Sons of Veterans as Reserves.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Kiefer (Rep., Minn.,) introduced in the House to-day a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to recognize the organizations of the Sons of Veterans of the various States as a part of the military reserve of the United States.

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RETALIATION BILL WINS

The Senate Defeats All Propositions for Further Delay.

FINAL ACTION WILL BE HAD TO-DAY

A Sharp Fight in Behalf of a Hearing for the Underwriters—Senator Burns Confident of Success.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Retaliatory Insurance bill was before the Senate to-day and was again debated with earnestness and at considerable length. The measure aimed at insurance companies doing business in this State which passed the Assembly yesterday, was substituted for the Burns bill in the Senate, and accordingly the legislation is almost at the completed stage. It was ordered to a third reading, and will be on the calendar to-morrow.

Indications are that it will be passed. The opposition which has come to light this week from the Fire Underwriters' Association made an attempt to delay final action by sending the bill back to the Insurance Committee for a hearing, but it was unsuccessful. The vote on this proposition was such as to indicate that the bill will surely pass as soon as a roll call can be had on it. Twenty-eight Senators voted favorably to the bill and sixteen against.

Senator Malby of St. Lawrence led the fight against the measure, and Senator Brackett assisted him. Senator Lexow came to the front in favor of it, and Leader Ellsworth, who is not much given to making speeches, took occasion to declare himself on the same side of the question.

Mr. Burns, the father of the Senate bill, was inclined early in the debate to at once put the question to a final test and secure a vote on passage, but after canvassing the situation, and satisfying himself that the bill would pass without fail to-morrow, he decided to be content to-day with a favorable report from the committee of the whole.

When Assemblyman Husted's bill was received from the Assembly to-ray, Senator Burns moved that it go to the Committee of the Whole.

Senator Malby moved an amendment, that the bill go to the Insurance Committee. The amendment was lost on a viva voce vote, and the motion of Mr. Burns was carried viva voce.

In Committee of the Whole, Senator Humphreys moved an amendment limiting the provisions of the bill to fire insurance companies.

Senator Burns said the adoption of the amendment would destroy the utility of the bill. The amendment was lost by a rising vote—25 to 18.

Senator Brackett offered an amendment requiring that the Superintendent of Insurance have competent evidence adduced before he could exclude a foreign company from doing business in this State because of the exclusion of the New-York State companies from the country of the foreign company. He spoke at length in favor of his amendment, saying that the bill should be perfected. Evidence should be required before the Superintendent of Insurance could act as contemplated by the bill.

Mr. Coggeshall said that the amendment would entail endless litigation on the construction of the words "competent evidence." A rising vote was called for, and the Brackett amendment was lost—25 to 22.

Senator Brackett offered another amendment requiring the written concurrence of the Governor before action by the Superintendent of Insurance is to be final. He said it would be wise to give the Republican Governor at this time a check on the Democratic Superintendent of Insurance. The Governor, an official whose advice, should be obtained before any action affecting foreign nations is taken.

Senator Burns said he believed the Governor did not wish the power Senator Brackett sought to give. The Governor, Senator Burns said, would show his approval of the bill by signing it when it came to him from the Legislature.

Senator Malby said the bill gave to the Superintendent of Insurance more power over great foreign insurance companies than is possessed by the most powerful millionaire. The passage of the bill had been hurried. The adoption of the amendment would be wise.

Senator Raines said Mr. Brackett's amendment sounded well, but he believed the idea had not emanated from the Executive Chamber.

The true reason, said Mr. Burns, for the exclusion of the American companies from Prussia was that the American companies had gone there with American push, pluck, methods, and capital, and the Prussian companies had lost thereby. The bill only extended over foreign companies the power now exercised by the Superintendent of Insurance over companies of sister States.

Senator McNulty read a letter from H. B. Claflin & Co. of New-York City, who said that they could obtain sufficient insurance without recourse to foreign companies. The letter also said that no injustice had been done to New-York companies in Prussia.

Senator Brackett's second amendment was lost on a rising vote—19 to 22.

Senator Brackett offered another amendment giving foreign insurance companies the right of review, by certiorari, of decisions of the Superintendent of Insurance under the bill.

Senator Wray offered a substitute to Mr. Brackett's amendment. The substitute was accepted by Senator Brackett. It would give a right of appeal to the Supreme Court from the Superintendent's decision as to the solvency of an American company desiring to do business abroad, and also providing a right of appeal to a Justice of the Supreme Court by foreign companies excluded from doing business in this State.

Senator Coggeshall said the Senators in a mild-mannered way sought to cut the throat of the bill by their amendments. He read a letter from John A. McCall, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company, who cited facts concerning what he stated was the unjust exclusion of the New-York Life Insurance Company from Prussia. Mr. Coggeshall argued in favor of the bill and against the amendment.

Senator Malby spoke against the bill and for the amendment, saying the Superintendent of Insurance was given too much power.

Senator Tibbits spoke in favor of the amendment, saying: "The Legislature is here for the benefit of the people, not the insurance companies."

The Brackett-Wray amendment was lost, 20 to 24.

Senator Brackett moved that the Committee of the Whole again consider the bill. Lost.

On Senator Burns's motion it was decided to report the bill favorably to the Senate, which was done, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

When the Committee of the Whole had risen, Senator Malby moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Insurance for a hearing. He read a resolution of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, and some letters, asking a hearing on the bill.

Senator Lexow spoke, favoring the bill, saying he was not in sympathy with the fire insurance trusts or the big life insurance companies, but favored the bill because it sounded a note of good State policy and American patriotism. When the interests of any company of this State are attacked in foreign countries, Mr. Lexow believed in retaliating. There should be no hesitation as to questions of insurance rates.

Senator McNulty spoke in favor of a recommitment of the bill.

Senator Guy said the bill should be passed instantly, to give power of immediate retaliation in case Prussia should make other discrimination against American companies.

Senator Malby's motion to recommit was defeated: Yeas, 15; nays, 28, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brackett, Brush, Chahoon, Coffey, Ford, Higgins, Humphrey, Malby, McNulty, Pavey, Sheppard, Stewart, Tibbits, White, and Wray.

Nays—Messrs. Ahearn, Ballentine, Brown Burns, Cantor, Coggeshall, Daley, C. Davis, G. A. Davis, Ellsworth, Featherson, Foley, Gallagher, Grady, Guy, Johnson, Koehler, Lexow, Martin, McCarron, Munzinger, Page, Raines, Selbert, Stranahan, Sullivan, Wieman, and Wilcox.

The Senaoe adjturned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

MUCH TALK IN THE SENATE.

The Bill to License Accountants Calls Forth a Debate.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—In the Senate to-day Mr. McCarren spoke against Senator Brush's bill to divide the Department of City Works of Brooklyn into two departments. He said the finances of Brooklyn were precarious. The School Board is begging for $20,000, which cannot be obtained. Brooklyn has only real estate to tax. The bill increased expenditures to a great amount, and its real object was to provide political places for those waiting.

Senator Brush said the statements of Senator McCarren were defamatory. Brooklyn could take care of herself. Economy was necessary, but there were funds to carry out the improvements proposed if patience was exercised. The difficulties are caused by a mistake made by the Board of Estimate last Spring.

Senator McCarren said his statements were not intended to be defamatory, but only a recital of facts.

Senator Brush presented a letter from the Brooklyn Department of City Works, saying New-York had three departments to do work done by the Brooklyn Department of City Works. The bill, Mr. Brush believed, would not add any material expense to the City Government. The city authorities favored the measure.

Mr. Wray asked that the bill stand over until he had had an opportunity for further investigation. The Senate agreed to allow the bill to be laid aside.

Senator Wray's bill, making public accountants subject to examination by the Regents, came up, and Senator Raines offered an amendment, directing the Regents to charge a fee to those examined. The amendment was accepted. Senator Raines offered another amendment, which was also accepted, providing that the surplus of fees after the cost of examinations have been paid shall go into the State Treasury.

Senator Grady moved to strike out the enacting clause, and made a speech against the bill, saying that next the cellar diggers should be made subject to examination by the Regents as to competency.

Senator Wray defended the bill, saying it was mainly designed to put some authority over the accountants who furnished prospectuses for new ventures. Under the bill any man can practice as an accountant, but only those examined and licensed can use the abbreviation, "C. P. A.," which would be a notice to the public of the accountant's ability and his responsibility. If there was misbehavior of a licensed accountant his license could be revoked.

Senator Coggeshall said the principle of the bill was wrong in that it might prohibit worthy men of limited means from practicing their profession. Perhaps, soon, said Mr. Coggeshall, there will be college educations required before shoemakers can cobble. The growth of titles should be stopped.

Senator Wray declared that the bill was not for any class, but merely to elevate the profession of accountants. He declared that he was for American institutions, having been born where Americans come from, the soil.

"Where is that?" asked Mr. Grady.

"The wild and woolly West," replied Senator Wray.

Senator Grady made a speech in reply, declaring that the man who came from a foreign land, and made sacrifices, and lived here obeying the law, was entitled to more honor than the man whose birth on American soil cost him no effort. The bill was advanced to a third reading.

Senator Cantor offered a resolution directing the Attorney General to inquire whether the anti-trust law had been violated by an alleged coal trust. The resolution was read, and laid on the table, and will be printed. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, It has been publicly alleged and is a matter of notoriety that a combination has been made or agreed upon by certain corporations transacting business in this State as common carriers for the purpose of advancing the cost of the transportation of coal, and thereby increasing the price thereof to the consumers,

Resolved, That the Attorney General be directed, with all convenient speed, to report to this body whether Chapter 716 of the Laws of 1893 has been or is about to be violated, and whether, in his opinion, the time has arrived when additional penalties in order to destroy the unlawful combination.

The nominations of Henry E. Howland and others to be managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, and Andrew French to be manager of the Utica State Hospital were confirmed.

Senator Pavey moved to take his bill abolishing the office of Ward School Trustees in New-York from the Cities Committee and let it go to the Public Education Committee.

Mr. Ahearn objected, and, owing to the lateness of the hour, the resolutions went over, and at 2:45 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THE POLICE FORCE OF ALBANY.

Mayor Thacher Opposes the Bi-Partisan Board Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Chairman Stranahan and his colleagues on the joint Cities Committee were surrounded by one of the largest audiences of the season to-day. The subject considered was the so-called Albany Bi-Partisan Police bill, which proposes a complete reorganization of the Police Department and the appointment of four Police Commissioners by the Common Council, which is composed of eight Republicans, eight straight Democrats, and three renegade Democrats who act with the Republicans.

Mayor John Boyd Thacher opened the argument for the opponents, and Marcus T. Hun closed it. Mr. Thacher opposed bi-partisan boards on general principles. They were never satisfactory, and much of the time were in dead-lock. He predicted that in case of riot, the police force would be helpless.

Senator Nusbaum interrupted Mr. Thacher several times. The Mayor admitted that in the past the police had been used politically, but asserted that as now constituted the force was one of the best governed in the State. In support of this he read letters from Robert Pinkerton and the Chiefs of Police of Brooklyn, Syracuse, Buffalo, and other cities.

During his talk Mr. Thacher spoke of the growing numbers of a party which has never yet put a ticket in the field in this State, but which he predicted would some day govern both branches of the Legislature. This party, Mr. Thacher said, would receive no recognition under the terms of the present bill.

Mr. Hun, in closing for the opponents, said that at times his conscience allowed him to vote with the Republicans. He had done so in order to rid the city of bad government and for honest elections. Now that the citizens had relegated the unscrupulous men to the rear, this bill comes up to restore them to power again, for they certainly will come up again if it passes. The bill provides that all the appointees to the police force shall be taken from the civil service list. The Civil Service Commissioners, who have held office for some time, Mr. Hun declared, were rank partisans, and during their several years in office had never found a Republican competent for any position. He did not see how the Republicans were going to be benefited by such a bill. He did not see how the city would be benefited by it. The lesson the people had taught the unscrupulous by overthrowing them had left a lasting impression, especially on the police force.

Arthur L. Andrews led the speakers favoring the bill. Their contention was that under the present police system election frauds were perpetrated and blackmail in certain instances levied.

THE CANALS NEED PROTECTION.

Hearing on the Springweiler Bill for State Elevators.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Assembly Ways and Means Committee gave a hearing on the bill of Assemblyman Springweiler, providing for State grain elevators at New-York and Buffalo.

Mr. Springweiler was the first speaker. He referred to the adoption by the people of the proposition to improve the canals. There was, he claimed, no object in improving the canals for the transportation of the product, particularly grain, and yet allow the Cities of New-York and Buffalo to continue to be tied up by unreasonable steam railroad and grain elevator combinations. Statistics were offered by the speaker, showing the decrease in grain shipments from the two large cities. The combination of the railroad elevators injured the business which the people sought to improve by making a heavy appropriation for canal improvement. The only way in which to improve the condition of the canals was to establish State elevators, as the bill proposed.

Capt. Melville Depuy of New-York made a long speech in favor of the measure. What sense was there, he asked, in the State deepening the canals, and then refusing to assist boatmen by not establishing State elevators? He concluded:

"It was decidedly unreasonable that this should be done. The railroads were discriminating against canals now in every way that they could, and the Legislature was apparently helping them along, instead of taking the side of the people, and refusing to recognize the pooling of the issues of the railroads in the elevators which they establish. The President of the New-York Central Railroad was unreasonable in his demands, for he favored the interests of the railroads rather than the best interest of the State. It would have been only fair if Chauncey M. Depew had been arrested when he came to Albany and made the statement that the canal interests ought not to be protected, in favor of the railroad interests."

The committee then announced that it would continue the hearing one week from to-day.

The Canal Committee of the Assembly this afternoon held a short hearing on Assemblyman Springweiler's bill prohibiting railroads from discriminating against the canals in rates. Capt. Clark and N. C. Spaulding favored the bill in a few words, and an adjournment of the hearing for a week was taken.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Many Measures Bearing on the Affairs of New-York and Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—A number of bills relating to New-York and Brooklyn were offered in the Senate to-day. Among the bills introduced were:

Mr. Guy—Establishing sections, one to twenty-eight of the final maps and profiles of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City.

Mr. Guy—Fixing a referee's fees under Section 3,296 of the Code of Civil Procedure at $10, instead of $6 a day.

Mr. Ford—Providing for the acquisition for public purposes by New-York City of additional lands between Tenth or Amsterdam Avenue, Fort George Avenue, and Eleventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Ninetieth Street.

Mr. Ford—Providing that the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the New-York City Court of Special Sessions shall each give a $5,000 bond.

Mr. Guy—Authorizing the New-York City Board of Street Opening and Improvement to acquire lands in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards for public places.

Mr. Lexow—Assemblyman Stanchfield's bill, limiting appeals to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Jeachon—Providing that the owner and not the occupant of a New-York City building shall be liable for fires, and fixing the penalty under Section 452 of the New-York City Consolidation act, at $125 for each fire.

Mr. Page—Providing that no corporation, except a moneyed one, shall create a debt to exceed the amount which it is stated in its certificate of incorporation, may be incurred.

Mr. Stranahan—Providing that School Commissioners shall hold a regent's certificate, and that all now in office hold such qualification Jan. 1, 1897, may be removed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and fixing the salary of a School Commissioner at $1,200, and giving him $300 instead of $200 for expenses.

Mr. Page—Providing for a corporation attorney in the New-York City Corporation Counsel's office at a salary of $6,000.

Mr. Nussbaum—Providing that a person who trespasses upon residential premises or grounds within any incorporated city or village shall be liable to a fine of $5, or ten days' imprisonment in a county jail, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Wray—A general mechanics' lien law, introduced last year.

These were the most important of the bills introduced in the House:

Mr. Delmour—Authorizing New-York City to issue $50,000 bonds to erect an engine-house and provide apparatus on One Hundred and Seventieth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

Mr. Murphy—Empowering the New-York City Board of Aldermen to grant permits for the erection of booths and stands in the space underneath elevated railroad stations, for the sale of newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. Meyers—Providing for the repavement, with granite blocks, of Tenth Avenue, from Fourteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, and Eleventh Avenue, from Thirty-third Street to Sixty-first Street, New-York City.

Mr. Delmour—Assessing farm lands in the Twelfth Ward of New-York City as city lots.

Mr. Burr—Authorizing the killing of deer in Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties on each Wednesday of the month of November.

Mr. Delmour—Providing that the cost of improving One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, from St. Nicholas Place to McComb's Dam Bridge, in New-York City, shall be assessed on the city at large.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing that the City of New-York Fire Commissioners shall inquire into the claim of Ernest Drevet for reinstatement.

Mr. G. W. Wilson—Authorizing Brooklyn to establish a disciplinary training school and authorize the commitment thereto by Magistrates and courts, of boys under fourteen years of age convicted of vagrancy and other offenses.

Mr. Matteson—The statutory revision commissions codification of the benevolent orders law.

Mr. Maccabe—Providing that officers and members of the Fire and Police Departments of New-York City be compensated for uniforms destroyed or damaged while on duty.

Mr. Adler—Empowering the New-York City Controller to pay last Fall's election officers.

Mr. Downs—Allowing stone cutters, paving cutters, block breakers, and quarrymen to file notice of lien for work, labor, and services rendered in excavating and dressing sandstone.

Mr. Stewart—Providing for notices to owners by workmen employed upon buildings of liens held by them.

Mr. Newman—Prohibiting surface roads in cities from charging more than a five-cent fare.

Mr. McKeown—Providing for the payment of certain people employed in the Brooklyn Departments of Arrears in 1893.

Mr. French—Allowing barbering to be done upon Sundays up to 1 P. M.

These bills were ordered printed and referred.

The Anti-Spy Bill Goes Over.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Davidson bill to prohibit spying in New-York City in order to secure evidence against violators of the excise law was put over by the Assembly Committee on Codes to-day for a hearing on Wednesday next. The bill is known as the Children's Anti-Spy bill.

The Codes Committee of the Assembly has decided to report favorably Mr. O'Grady's bill providing for Commissioners of Jurors in counties of the State.

State Veterinary College.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—President Schurmann of Cornell University, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, and S. D. Halliday, one of the Trustees of the university, appeared before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee this afternoon. They were present to favor the bill appropriating $50,000 for the maintenance of the State Veterinary College recently established as an addition to the university, at Ithaca. No action was taken on the bill.

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Peculiar Situation in the House of Representatives.

AN APPROPRIATION BILL DEFEATED

The First Time in History—The District of Columbia Bill Sent Back to Committee—Republicans Much Chagrined.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A most unusual and amazing thing happened in the House to-day. After having chopped away for two days at the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, which had been made by a Republican Committee on Appropriations, a few men, who were supposed to be guided by the American Protective Association, had succeeded in striking out a number of items for charitable institutions in the District, to which small sums have been given from year to year upon the theory that they efficiently and economically spent the money, and so became important adjuncts in the dispensation of charity funds in the District.

As long as the process of striking out could be carried on in Committee of the Whole, where a roll call is impossible, the Republicans went on to deprive the hitherto favored institutions of the support that the Congress has afforded to them. It was to no purpose that Mr. Cannon, the Chairman of the committee, and Mr. Henderson, who has long been familiar with its workings, urged the retention of the paragraphs. Out they went, and at length the bill reached the House. Then Mr. Crisp, summoning the Democrats to his aid, secured a roll call, and the work of reducing the bill was completed by its defeat.

In a House in which the Republicans outnumber the Democrats 2 to 1, the bill failed by an adverse vote of 8. The Republicans were promptly and sharply held up to scorn by Mr. Crisp for their inability to agree on their own measure, and it was with some difficulty that the bill was saved, through the motion of Gen. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) to send it back to the Committee on Appropriations for reconsideration of the paragraphs relating to charities in the District.

The probability is that, when the bill is returned, the charitable institutions will be taken care of, and that there will be some restraint upon the members who seemed determined to demonstrate the fact that the Republican Congress was not willing to trust any of the sects in Washington to honestly or economically expend the money appropriated for them to carry on their effective and very economical work.

When the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was taken up, the House agreed to the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, except that it refused to strike out the item of $1,800 for the German Orphan Asylum. On its passage, a vote by yeas and nays was demanded by Mr. Crisp, (Dem., Ga.,) resulting: Yeas, 134; nays, 143.

The taking of this vote was attended with more excitement than any similar action of the House has called out in this Congress. Members button-holed one another, and excited colloquies and arguments were carried on all over the floor.

Immediately upon the announcement of the vote, which was received with applause, Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) moved to reconsider, with a view to having the clause restored. Mr. Crisp, (Dem., Ga.,

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—La Tosca—8:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water Color Exhibition—Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
CASINO—Lady Slavey—8:15.
CHESTER KINGSLEY—Chanvet du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
COOPER UNION—Lecture—3:30.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Thrilby—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Nachruhm.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry and Pigeon Show—9:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Tannhauser—8:00.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—Kerry Gow—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Weather Bureau. 1896.
3 A. M.	1	32	34
6 A. M.	—2	32	33
9 A. M.	0	33	34
12 M.	5	34	36
4 P. M.	9	34	36
6 P. M.	6	34	36
9 P. M.	5	34	36
12 P. M.	5	34	35

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 35.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 33.40
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 3.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years 31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Rain.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE LOAN AND THE FUTURE.

The bids of more than five times the loan asked for by the Government in order to maintain the gold standard is the answer of the solid men of the country to the wild and malignant attacks of the free-silver men. That is the meaning of this really tremendous demonstration, which the whole world will recognize. As a purely financial transaction, the success of the loan is sufficiently remarkable, but to regard it in that light alone would be seriously to miss its real significance. There is nothing in the condition of general business or in the situation of the money market that would a week ago have justified the statement that so vast a sum of money was seeking investment at rates in the neighborhood of 3½ per cent. On the contrary, while by those best able to predict, it was expected that the loan would be overbid, this expectation was to a great extent based, not on financial conditions, but on the knowledge of the sentiment that had been aroused by the loan and the need for it. And no one had any idea that the response would be so imposing, so overwhelmingly convincing.

The free-silver men did their best in every way and at every turn to embarrass the Government. They rushed their free-coinage bill through the Senate on the eve of the opening of the bids, and, not content with this, they sprung another free-coinage measure on the Senate as a substitute for the House tariff bill. They were permitted, without rebuke from the professed friends of sound money, to utter the most outrageous and indecent libels upon the Administration and its head. They were not even checked, as they easily could have been, in their haste to discredit the Government. The rules of the Senate, which enabled a small minority to delay the repeal of the silver-purchase law for weeks and months, were allowed to slumber while the free-silver bill, openly intended as a venomous assault on the credit of the country, was pressed with the greatest speed. And the free-silver organs, expressing the spirit of the reckless Senators, boasted that foreign bids for at least a quarter of the loan had been frightened away by the passage of the free-silver bill by the Senate.

Nor was this the only obstacle thrown in the way of the loan. The very initiation of a loan by public subscription was at the outset described as the abandonment by the President of an alliance with "Wall Street," an alliance which, it was declared, he had entered into in disregard of the rights and interests of the people, and given up only from fear. It is not probable—it is hardly conceivable—that the sensation mongers who made this appeal to the worst passions of a small and ignorant class really believed the scandalous charges that they brought forward; but it is easily seen that such a picture of the character and motives of the Chief Executive of the Nation was neither calculated nor intended to inspire confidence in the Government.

It is from these circumstances that the response to the loan offer of the Government takes its real meaning. That meaning is not only that the people of the United States, represented by their bankers and business leaders, have not the slightest fear that the gold standard will be abandoned or gold payments be interrupted, but that they are determined that this terrible disaster shall not be. The vast subscription to the loan is a convincing proof of absolute confidence in the credit of the Nation. But it is even more than that. It is an imposing demonstration of the purpose of the Nation to sustain that credit, and to sustain it not merely by buying Government bonds, but by whatever means shall be found necessary or suited to that end. Politicians of each party have been making their petty calculations as to how far it would be safe or profitable to go in their concessions to the schemers or fanatics who are still clamoring for free silver. Let them take warning by the figures of the bids opened in the Treasury Department yesterday. During the civil war the Union leaders rested with proud confidence on the belief that their soldiers represented the people who would "vote as they fought." The leaders in the cause of the National honor may have the same confidence that the bankers and business men who yesterday offered hundreds of millions of gold to the Treasury also represent the people who will vote as they pay.

TRUSTEES OR NO TRUSTEES.

The principal feature of the bill introduced in the Senate at Albany by Mr. PAGE in relation to the schools of this city is the enlargement of the Trustee system. It authorizes the Board of Education to divide the city into forty-five Trustee districts and appoint five Trustees in each. The board would also establish fifteen inspection districts, in each of which three Inspectors would be appointed by the Mayor. It would have power to appoint a Superintendent of Schools and "such Assistant Superintendents as may be necessary." The powers and duties of Trustees, Inspectors, and Superintendent are left much the same as they are now.

The main feature of the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. PAVEY and in the Assembly by Mr. AUSTIN, on the other hand, is the complete abolition of the Trustee system and the enlargement of the power and responsibility of the Superintendent and his assistants. In other words, the Page bill provides for a perpetuation and extension of the Trustee system, and the Pavey bill does away with it altogether.

The plain fact is that the weakness and abuses of our school system have been mainly due to the powers of interference and hindrance lodged in the Ward Trustees. The Principals and Vice Principals of schools can only be appointed on the nomination of the Boards of Trustees, and they have practically complete control over the choice, promotion, and removal of teachers, and general charge of the schools of their several wards. They are appointed by the Board of Education and may be intelligent and respectable citizens or not, according to the influences to which that board is subject. They are very apt to be put forward by ward politicians, and at best they are "interested" in public education rather than qualified to supervise and direct public schools.

The functions which these Trustees possess ought to be exercised by men trained in educational affairs and devoted to the duty of managing the schools. For the most part they are functions which properly belong to a Board of Superintendents. The Superintendents are supposed to be selected for capacity and fitness—they have to be to avoid being ridiculous—they devote their time to the management of the schools, and they are held responsible for results. To secure the best results they must have control, to a reasonable degree, of the means as well as the methods by which results are to be attained. Under the present system they are hampered and thwarted by the Trustees. The Pavey bill is intended to reform the system, the Page bill to prevent its reform. That is practically the issue, and, unfortunately, the Board of Education has put itself on record as opposed to reform.

OUR MINISTER TO BERLIN.

The advancement of Mr. UHL from an Assistant Secretaryship of State is a very well-deserved personal compliment. In the State Department he has had nothing to do that he has not done well. On more than one occasion he has been thrown by the absence or illness of his chief upon his own resources, and has shown that he possessed not only the qualities of a useful subordinate, but that he could be trusted to act upon his own judgment when occasion arose.

In fact, we very seldom have so good guarantees as in Mr. UHL's case in the appointment of Ministers or even of Ambassadors. It is a commonplace that we have no Diplomatic Service in the sense in which that phrase is used in other countries. It is our consolation that we have less need than less favored countries of such a service. The difficulties we might encounter from the lack of trained diplomatists are in large part averted by the allowance of foreign Chancelleries for the lack of the regular training in our representatives, coupled, of course, with the generally sincere aversion of foreign countries to having any trouble with us.

Whether it is becoming to the dignity of a great nation to require that allowances shall continually be made for its representatives as mere amateurs in diplomacy is quite another question. But that question does not arise in the case of Mr. UHL. There could be no better preparation for a foreign mission in the space of three years than to pass that time in the State Department. For there is really a continuous tradition in that department which is not broken by changes of Administration, and which enables an American who has been brought into contact with it to understand those relations with all the great powers which are requisite in our representative accredited to any one of them. Mr. UHL has had the advantage of learning, as few of our foreign Ministers have been able to learn, what these relations are. Indeed, considering the facility of communication and the certainty that a discreet representative will, in any important matter, wait for instructions, it may be doubted whether his exceptional qualifications would not be of more value to the country in Washington than in Berlin.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE SULTAN.

It may be doubted whether Lord SALISBURY will be especially gratified by the news which comes, not from London, but from Constantinople. The announcement is that the Sultan is "satisfied" with the speech that Lord SALISBURY made to the Nonconformists, and that he has instructed his Minister in London to express his gratitude to the British Government.

To make a speech about Armenia just now which shall elicit expressions of the satisfaction and the gratitude of the unspeakable Turk is not a feat in which a British statesman can take much pride who cares about his standing at home or abroad, excepting only in Turkey. It was on the 9th of November that Lord SALISBURY made a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet which was in striking contrast with his speech to the Nonconformists. It was a very solemn speech, and in the course of it his Lordship observed that "above all treaties, all combinations of the powers in the nature of things, is Providence. GOD, if you please to put it so, has determined that persistent and scandalous misgovernment must lead the Government that follows it to its doom."

These remarks did not elicit expressions of satisfaction and gratitude from the unspeakable Turk. On the contrary, he wrote to Lord SALISBURY, expressing pain and asking the Prime Minister to make another speech setting him right with the British public. That letter, as we said at the time, was extremely naïve. Could anybody, except possibly its author, have believed that within three months Lord SALISBURY would actually comply with the request? Yet this is precisely what he has done. In place of his solemn denunciation of the Sultan in the name of "GOD, if you please to put it so," he has made a cynical and almost jocular speech to the Nonconformists, telling them they must allow for the difficulties of the Sultan, and not make a fuss if the massacre of Christian men and the outraging of Christian women continue for a period to which he is not prepared to assign any limit. Evidently the Sultan thinks this speech a courteous compliance with his request. But in England, where the speech is not received with satisfaction and gratitude, it will not be held to proceed so much from sympathy with the Sultan as from impatience with the Nonconformists, and especially with their political leader, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

A MISUNDERSTOOD EDITOR.

Our London correspondent gives us a lively account of the troubles in the office of The Pall Mall Gazette, whose proprietor, Mr. ASTOR, is an American citizen by nativity and estate, but a British subject by adoption and grace. We can think of nothing more superfluous than for a New-Yorker who lives in London to undertake to publish a paper there. Some Quixotic and optimistical American, indeed, who had plenty of money to lose might be moved to publish a paper to enlighten England about America, and to state temperately and firmly the American point of view upon subjects in which American interests are involved. His error, if any, would be of the heart and not of the head. This, however, has not seemed to be the object of the owner of The Pall Mall Gazette. Apparently the paper has been conducted with the view of making its proprietor an acceptable person in London society, and in the belief that this object was to be accomplished by flattering British prejudices.

In any controversy between the land of his birth and the land of his choice it has become a matter of course that Mr. ASTOR's paper should take the British side. This has been done so systematically that nobody on this side of the water has concerned himself at all about a paper which could not be called an organ of British, but only of anti-American, sentiments. But it seems that this may be overdone. Having already had the honor of being chosen as the object of a special tax—for the income tax was avowedly "dedicated at him particularly"—it seems that the measure of Mr. ASTOR's ambition was filled. For when his unhappy British subordinates, thinking to please him, covered with ridicule the doctrines and pretensions of his native land in respect to the Venezuela boundary, the proprietor showed them the danger of being more royalist than the King. Having waited until he heard from his old home that the American people were united in support of the position which his paper had treated with contempt, he took revenge upon his subordinates for not knowing more than himself about his native land by summarily dismissing them. The reputation in this country of the owner of The Pall Mall Gazette is too well established to be shaken. But we await with some curiosity the news of the effect of this performance upon his standing in Lo[illegible] society, a question which concerns h[illegible] much more nearly.

A DISGUISED STATE CONSTABULARY.

The most important of the proposed amendments to the Raines Excise bill can hardly be called a concession to its opponents, as it would greatly aggravate one of the most objectionable features of the measure. It proposes to increase from fifteen to fifty the number of "confidential special agents" to be appointed by the State Controller to look after the enforcement of the law. These confidential agents would constitute a sort of State constabulary in disguise, through which the "liquor tax department" at Albany would work the liquor traffic of the entire State in politics.

The State Controller would "select and appoint" these special agents, and their relation to his office is made "confidential" with a view to escaping the requirements of the civil service law. Their duties would not be simply "to examine the books, papers, and accounts" of County Treasurers and the City Controller, with a view to seeing that the taxes were properly collected and accounted for, as would be the case under a real taxing system, but also to see whether "the law is complied with by those engaged in the traffic of liquors," and "for that purpose" they "shall have entrance at any time, when the same is open, to the place where liquors are sold," and "shall make complaints of the violation of this act."

No power to make arrests is given to these quasi-constables, but they are required, in common with other law officers, "having notice or knowledge of any violation of the provisions of this act, to immediately notify the District Attorney of the county in which such violation occurs by a statement under oath," and it is made the duty of the District Attorney thereupon "forthwith to prosecute" the violator "for each and every violation thereof." If the District Attorney "shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform his duty," he "shall be removed from office by the Governor, after hearing and determination thereon and decision that such neglect or refusal has occurred, and the Governor may appoint another person" to perform his duties.

By this arrangement the enforcement of the excise law is practically transferred to the State. Violations of the law are made misdemeanors, and it is made the duty of the Controller of this city and the Treasurers of counties and of Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, police officers, constables, "or other person having notice or knowledge of any violation" of the law, to notify the District Attorney, but the State agents are the only ones who are vested with the power and duty of spying upon the liquor sellers to see whether they violate the law or not. To avoid conflict and trouble, the enforcement of the provisions of the law would be practically left to these "confidential special agents."

If there should be one of these to every Senate district, there would be twelve in this city and seven in Brooklyn, with a power in regard to the enforcement of the law which nobody else would have, and which they could use largely in their discretion or according to their orders. The opportunities for blackmail and the temptation to bribery would be enormous, and the possibilities of political coercion would be almost limitless. The local authorities would virtually have no control in the matter, but would be superseded by State authority working through a body of official spies. This would have all the offensive characteristics of a State constabulary system, and would afford the most effective means of working the liquor traffic in politics. That and the plunder of the cities for the benefit of the rural districts are the whole purpose of this scheme, which is in reality not a system of taxation, but a grossly inequitable license system, with its administration centred in the State authorities for political use.

Moved, no doubt, by our recent commendatory remarks on Senator COGGESHALL, Assemblyman ANDREWS has also introduced a bill directing the elevated railroad to light its cars with gas or electricity. It, like the other, is probably a very good bill. Just what it is good for and to whom remains to be seen. In the past such measures have been almost as numerous as their fate was mysterious. Meanwhile the old oil lamps have persisted—objects of rage and of grief to the public; sources of joy and wealth to Mr. SAGE and his fellow-Directors. The commemorative statues about which we spoke the other day will not be erected in honor of legislators who draw up bills of this kind, but to the benefactor who finally forces one of them to passage. That is a detail which both Senator COGGESHALL and Assemblyman ANDREWS should bear in mind.

Mr. EDWIN F. LUDWIG, an officer in the Salvation Army, objects to the effort now making to keep Gen. BALLINGTON BOOTH and his wife in this country. Mr. LUDWIG has a perfect right to object as much as he chooses, and to make his objection as effective as he can by urging in its defense all the reasonable arguments he can think up. It is more than a little fatiguing to notice, however, that he bases his protest on nothing but an assertion—"GOD and duty call them to another field." It seems to us that the absolute identity of "GOD and duty" with a command issued by Gen. WILLIAM BOOTH is not quite evident, and that the opinion of Mr. LUDWIG on the reality of such an identity is of no more consequence than his tariff views or his conclusions in regard to any other matter, great or small.

When Gen. BOULANGER's effects were sold after the suicide of that remarkable warrior, an inkstand which he had used brought 14f. It fell into the hands of the man ROSENTHAL, better known as "Jacques Saint-Cère," whose recent arrest for attempting to blackmail MAX LEBAUDY created something of a sensation in journalistic circles at Paris. Now his belongings, in turn, have been auctioned off, and, curiously enough, the Boulanger inkstand was found to have increased over four times in value, the price it brought being 58f. Who bought the precious treasure is not revealed, but if the new owner intends to keep up the sequence of events and bring the inkstand value up to 200f. at the next sale he will do something so foolish or so despicable that the fame of his predecessors will be quite eclipsed. And after that—but the series will then have reached infinity on the moral, if not on the financial, side, and so will come to an end out of sight. Which will be fortunate.

Iowa's Prohibition League has been rent violently asunder, owing to a tendency on the part of its feminine members to accuse the masculine ones of treason to the cause, and to a related inclination on the part of the men to show their resentment of this imputation by allowing the Rum Demon to do his worst. This is a very sad state of affairs and of Iowa. The alleged traitors, it seems, were members of the Legislature, and their crime consisted in advising against the submission of a prohibition amendment to popular vote for fear it would be defeated, in which event the present moderately effective law might be seriously endangered. Instead of arguing this point, the women took to calling names, while the men, chief of whom was a statesman bearing the ominous name of FUNK, were so offended—or was it alarmed?—by the torrent of invective that they threaten to abandon for good and all the object for which the league was formed. Just which of these two courses is the more illogical it would be hard to decide. Neither the epithets nor the indignation they produced seem to have anything to do with the temperance question.

Told of Dean Stanley This Time.

From The Westminster Gazette.

It is related that Dean Stanley once went to an inn in a country village, and, after ordering a pot of ale, sat down on a bench beside an old sailor. The Dean soon got into conversation with the man, and presently asked him if he could say the points of the compass. The sailor could do so. "Now," said the Dean, "can you say them backward?" This also the sailor was able to do. After a pause the latter asked the Dean whether he could say the Lord's Prayer. Dean Stanley repeated the prayer as desired. "Now, then," said the sailor, "Can you repeat it backward?" The Dean made the attempt, closing his eyes the better to concentrate his thoughts on his task. At length he finished. "Yes," said the sailor, "that's all very well, but haven't you heard that we must watch as well as pray?" The rogue had drunk the cleric's beer while the latter was engaged in saying the Lord's prayer backward.

A PANIC AT LA CASCADE.

There was a panic at La Cascade Sunday evening. The good giant, whose long face, with features violent and majestic, seems to have been colored with violet red of aquarelles, stood on the balcony, made an imperative gesture, and said: "My children, get out as quick as you can, or you shall be 'coffered.'" "Coffered" was his euphemism for "locked up in jail." The police had arrested a man, his wife and their children, with the proprietor of the restaurant next door, who, imprudently, had given whisky without food to detectives, and news of the arrest had quite unnerved Père Lahire.

He is called "père" because he calls the patrons of his hall "my children," but why he is called "Lahire," like the companion-in-arms of Joan of Arc, who defeated the English troops at Crespi and at Patay, is not as easily explained. Lahire is not his real name. He has adopted the luxuriant youthfulness of the innumerable young persons who come to drink syrup of pomegranate, heightened with kirschwasser, and to dance every holiday evening at La Cascade. When one of his "children" gives to the dance an excessive or disorderly characteristic, Père Lahire does not invoke useless rules, but takes the culprit in his arms, as Hercules would have done, and carries him to the sidewalk in some corner where he may compose himself at liberty under the refreshing smiles of the stars. Père Lahire knows the consideration that is due by aliens to the manners of the city that they are living in.

Père Lahire dined with Rachel when the great artist came to New-York, and Gen. de Trobriand wrote to her an ode that she recited. Père Lahire bites his mustache and makes perpetual allusions to that dinner, which is the only event that counts for anything in his life. It must have been a pretty festival; it left on his mind so flamboyant a memory that he has made of it an Hegira. He relates not only the incidents of his own life, but the facts of general interest, the births of masterpieces, and great political events, by referring them to that cherished, fatal date. He recalls the assassination of Lincoln, the revolt in Bulgaria, the discovery of the Venus of Milo, the suicide of Lord Castlereagh, by saying, "It was ten years before" or "a year after I dined with Rachel." Then he swallows his mustache as the ocean swallows a small river.

He had not been very talkative last Sunday evening. Perhaps he had a premonition of the trouble which came later. He pointed to the young women, who were dancing in the solemn quadrille and named them: Elise, an artificial flower girl who works in Mercer Street, and has the air of the gentlewomen painted in missals; Jeannette, formed like a nereid by Rubens, and who seems to be the joy, the symphony, and the triumph of the flesh; Adèle, who was once a page in "Ruy Blas," in Paris, and recites small supernumerary rôles in the French companies that play in New-York from time to time.

He told the scenario of a play which he has in mind, inspired—though ways that the reporter could not discern—by the struggle for independence in Cuba. The hero is a certain Raphael, a friend of the truculent Gil Iaquez, who has no other merit than that of being perfectly beautiful. This merit is sufficient for the wife of the Alcalde, Nunez, to be madly in love with Iaquez. She prepares to elope with him at Cadiz for Cuba—Père Lahire's play is not essentially moral—dressed as a boy, like Rosalind, and carrying a long and heavy sword—Elise could play the part perfectly. Raphael sees through the scheme, but does nothing to prevent it, because Iaquez is a patriotic Cuban and the Alcalde is a miserable old tyrant of a Spaniard. He hears of the elopement by a spy, and comes at the moment when his wife is taking the arm of Iaquez to fly with him. The Alcalde has a grand air, and confuses the lovers, but Raphael slaps him in the face, and says—here Père Lahire hesitates. He does not know whether Raphael should say "Cuba Libre" or simply "You are a scoundrel, receive this slap in the face." In French this phrase is a neat and limpid Alexandrine line, "Vous êtes un coquin, recevez ce soufflet."

That is not the whole of it, but the reporter was looking at the dancers and wondering how, uncouth as they were in dress, they could be so graceful in movements and gestures. The hall is a small rectangle; it is the rear yard of the house, covered by planks, carefully waxed, and roofed like a barn. The walls are ornamented with landscapes in long panels, the colors of which are effaced. The stage represents an impossible cave, with stalactites in varnished zinc. The balcony is the wooden balcony of the house, as it always was. There are round tables, wooden chairs, and benches; a violinist and a piano player exert themselves furiously near the stage; the people drink little, talk and laugh a great deal, smoke, dance, recite, sing.

"Père Lahire, it seems to me that Cascade craves for a coat of paint, or, better still, for a vigorous house-cleaning. Soft soap, Père Lahire!"

"My child," Père Lahire answers, "if I repaired La Cascade it would ruin my business. If I disarranged anything the rats would go, then the spiders, then the public. My audiences are not like Mr. Daly's. They are common working people, the only people that give money, precisely because they never have any and they are not in ease in gigantic bon bon boxes. They want worn-out halls, blackened by dust, gaslight, and smoke, which do not make them ashamed of their threadbare coats and of their printed cotton gowns. They are * * *

At this moment the sad-eyed, pale woman, dressed in black, who opens the front door and says with the precise accent of a preceptress, "I have not the honor to know you," to strangers, came to Père Lahire with a frightened look and pale cheeks. She whispered that the Philistines were raiding the district like Kurds at Arabkir! Père Lahire extended his long arm, spoke his word of warning, hushed the music, the steps, and the rippling gayety. In an instant La Cascade was empty. The pretty artificial flower girls, the strong blacksmiths, the dainty waiters, had run out in mad haste, in the senseless, heedless, crazy haste that the name of Pan provoked at antique festivals.

CANADA LOYAL TO THE EMPIRE

The House of Commons also Friendly to the United States.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 5.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. McNeil, (Government,) moved the following resolution:

That, in view of the threatening aspect of foreign affairs, this House desires to assure her Majesty's Government and the people of the United Kingdom of its unalterable loyalty and devotion to the British Throne and the Constitution, and that, should the occasion unhappily arise, in no other part of the empire than the Dominion would more substantial sacrifices attest the determination of her Majesty's subjects to maintain unimpaired the integrity and inviolate the honor of her Majesty's Government, and this House reiterates the oft-expressed desire of the people of Canada to maintain the most friendly relations with their kinsmen of the United States.

Mr. Foster, Government leader; Mr. Launer, Opposition leader, and other members of both parties, in indorsing the resolution, expressed their friendship for the United States. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Cardinals Now Die by Twos.

From The Saturday Review.

The superstition that Cardinals die by threes is so old that it may have originated in the mediaeval days, when the Angel of Death was systematically assisted by political chemistry. It was a legend which still obtained general credence in Pio Nono's time, and was indeed supported in the main by a curious regularity of dates. Of course it is obvious that the mere suggestion of such a belief must have gone a long way toward securing its exemplification. The members of the Sacred College were generally men of advanced years, and when one dropped out the rest could hardly repress the unnerving qualms as they wondered who the other two of the sequence would be.

Oddly enough, the experience of the past year affords the foundation for a new superstition. The last ten Cardinals have died in pairs—Mgrs. Benavides and Desprez in March and April, Ruffo Scilla and Malagola in June, Bonaparte and Sanz y Forés in November, Persico and Melchers in December, Granniello and Meignan in this January of the new year.

On Sale in the Vestry.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A curate once was intrusted by his vicar, who was rather deaf, with the delivery of two notices, which were to be given out in a certain order. Unfortunately, the curate forgot what he had been told, and reversed the notices, which related to baptism and new hymn-books. The curate began on the hymn-books, stating that in future a new form of hymn-book would be used in the service of the church. He then passed on to baptism, and said that the clergy had noticed with sorrow that more patients did not bring their children to be baptized. All parents should bring their babies to church to be baptized at the earliest opportunity. "And for the benefit of those who have none," remarked the vicar, who thought the notice just given out referred to the hymn-books, "I may mention that they may be purchased in the vestry after service—stiff backs, 1s. 6d.; limp backs, 1s."

LOYAL LEGION'S DINNER

A Large Gathering of Soldiers and Sailors at Delmonico's.

SEVERAL NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

Gen. Horace Porter on Rumors of War "Yarns" by Rear Admiral Stanton—The Rev. Robert Collyer on Patriotism.

The New-York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion dined last night at Delmonico's. The members of the Legion and their guests present numbered over 300.

Gen. Horace Porter presided, and at the table with him were Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, Admiral Erben, Admiral Braine, and Commander Walker of the Navy, Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, Gen. Wager Swayne, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Col. Charles Rice, and Gen. George S. Greene, the oldest member of the order in the United States and the oldest living graduate of West Point.

After the dinner Gen. Porter said that since the last meeting of the Loyal Legion many interesting things had happened. He added:

There have been wars and rumors of war which have naturally agitated the companions of the Loyal Legion. The free-silver question has been settled by the Senate and by the burglars in New-York, who have been lately carrying off so much of it. We have had the Dunraven incident. The Czar remained but one day to give his testimony, and had then taken to the water. "Quoth the raven, nevermore."

We have become agitated over the threatened arrival of the British flying squadron. Naval members of the Loyal Legion got out their telescopes and scanned the horizon for the coming ships. An old artillery officer advised them to have their telescopes rifled that they might carry further. But that fleet has not yet arrived.

We had hoped that the ships might come, and by bombarding some of the buildings in the lower part of the city, which are a cross between skyscrapers and lighthouses, shoot off some of the top stories. We had hoped that we might have acquired a fleet of ships very cheaply. We expected that we would be able with our torpedoes to sink the ships of the flying squadron, and when the war was over we could raise them and patch them up a bit, and then have the finest and cheapest fleet in the world. But the only nautical vessel that has rammed us was the St. Paul, and that has upset our previous notions by the receipt of the epistles of St. Paul by telephone ashore.

The Venezuelan dispute could easily be settled by the Loyal Legion, who would appoint a committee to go down there and bring the Schomburgk line back with them to have it measured here.

Rear Admiral Stanton then spun a few "yarns of the early sixties."

The Rev. Robert Collyer entertained the company with a recital of personal reminiscences of his service in the United States Sanitary Commission in caring for the wounded and sick soldiers during the civil war. Speaking of the rumors of war between this country and England, Mr. Collyer said:

There must be peace between the great mother and the great daughter. I was born in England, and I never can forget the place of my birth, but I belong here, to the country that welcomed me, and where I grew up to be a man. My love and loyalty are due to the land of my adoption. There may be flurries and there may be disputes, but there will be no war between the two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Mr. Collyer, in conclusion, recited a poem entitled "Saxon Grit."

At the business meeting before the dinner the following were elected members of the order: Original First Class—Thomas R. Proctor, Capt. George M. Dewey, Capt. John G. Floyd, Brevet Major Maurice Leyden, Major James Low, Lieut. Col. Nathan P. Pond, Chief Engineer Henry S. Ross, Major Orland J. Smith; First Class by Inheritance—J. Evarts Tracy and Assistant Engineer Benjamin H. Warren; Second Class—Frank R. Dickey, Robert A. McKim, Frederick H. Meserve, Samuel D. Miller, Hervey G. Rockwell, Theodore Sturges, and Edgar A. Vander Veer.

RECEIVER FOR THE RECAMIER COMPANY

Liabilities of $126,334 and Assets of $7,858.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court appointed Charles M. Sprague yesterday, receiver for the Recamier Manufacturing Company, of 131 West Thirty-first Street, on the application of Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, President, and Frank J. Sprague, Vice President of the company.

Mrs. Ayer and Mr. Sprague stated that the company is insolvent. The liabilities are $126,334, of which $15,068 is due on notes, $10,274 on accounts payable, and $2,256 for merchandise; $1,200 is contingent, and the balance is for advertising contracts. These contracts are with newspapers all over the United States, and also for street railway, bill board, and wall advertising.

The liability of the company on some of these contracts is disputed. The total amount of contracts is $97,534, of which $13,110 is disputed. On the contracts $38,181 has been earned, and there is still to become due for future advertising $46,243, leaving out the disputed claims. Of the amount earned, $20,059 is to newspapers and $18,470 for street railway advertising. Suits have been begun by newspapers for $4,619. Of the liabilities, $6,924 is due to Mrs. Ayer for salary and money advanced.

The assets are $7,858, as follows: Goods on hand, $5,750; f

FOR CUBAN RECOGNITION

The Senate Gives Evidence of a Change of Heart.

NEUTRALITY WOULD BE GUARANTEED

The Foreign Affairs Committee Proposes a Step Far in Advance of Any Previously Taken by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate has changed its mind on the Cuban question. A few days ago the Committee on Foreign Relations ordered reported a resolution asking the President to call upon Spain to grant independence to the insurgents. As in the case of the recently adopted Armenian resolutions, there was no thought of the embarrassment that would be caused to our diplomatic representatives, who must be called upon to notify foreign Governments of the interference we propose to venture.

The first assertion seems to have been considered entirely too mild and ineffective. That of to-day declares the opinion of the Senate that a state of war exists in Cuba, which looks like a definition to afford the President the opportunity to extend recognition to the insurgent Cubans with the assurance to Spain of our neutrality.

There is evidently an intention to try and put the resolution through in such a shape that it will not need the approval of the President. Of course, there will be discussion of it, and in the course of the debate the advantages to us and to the Cubans, and possibly the disadvantages to us of a declaration of belligerent rights, notwithstanding the supplementary promise of neutrality, will be considered with many quotations from the correspondence on file and accessible by the Congress to show why, in former revolutions, the United States has declined to recognize the Cubans as entitled to be regarded as a power.

Gen. Grant's messages to Congress during a former revolution have been read and reread by those who have studied the question of recognition, and the inevitable question will be whether the conditions are now any more like war than they were when Gen. Grant declined to accord belligerent rights to the Cubans and to put them on the footing of a fully constructed nation.

When reports of committees were called for this morning, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations a substitute for the concurrent resolution reported from the same committee on Jan. 29 in relation to Cuba. The substitute was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)—That, in the opinion of Congress, a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

The committee has decided that this resolution should be called up in the Senate at the earliest moment. This will be done, unless factious opposition is manifested, as soon as the pending resolution to divide the appropriation bills among the several committees and the Urgent Deficiency bill have been been got out of the way. Members of the committee say they do not expect that a protracted debate will be precipitated over the resolution.

THE EXPULSION OF CAPT. MANNIX.

Little Can Be Done by the State Department in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Olney has not yet received any information from Consul General Williams of Havana regarding the attempted expulsion of Capt. William F. Mannix. The news may come by wire, but Secretary Olney was inclined to think that the State Department representative at Havana would intrust the facts to the regular mail packet.

The report of Capt. Mannix's latest experience created much interest in the department to-day, but there was, as usual, an appropriate reticence as to the result. Secretary Olney positively refused to offer any opinion or make any suggestions. The information in the possession of the department was of a most unofficial character, and the facts were so meagre that no definite view of the circumstances could be formed at this time. The attempt to exclude an American citizen from foreign territory is usually a serious matter, and authorities acquainted with international law do not hastily resort to this extremity in punishing those they regard as offenders against local notions of law and order.

Like many other questions of State, there is no definite rule beyond the precedent action of the authorities, and the State Department people agree that in general a Government possesses the right to exclude foreigners whose presence they might deem a source of danger to the country. This was the stand taken as early as 1852 by Secretary Everett, who also said "nor will this Government consider such exclusion of American citizens from Russia necessarily a matter of diplomatic complaint to that country."

Secretary Marcy held that "every society possesses the undoubted right to determine who shall compose its members, and it is exercised by all nations, both in peace and war." In later times, Blaine and Frelinghuysen contributed to the same position, the latter holding: "This Government cannot contest the right of foreign Governments to exclude, on police or other grounds, American citizens from their shores."

It will be seen that at most the United States can but protest in a diplomatic fashion at the attempted expulsion of Capt. Mannix. There are too many opinions expressed in our State papers in favor of the right of expulsion to permit any aggressive stand in behalf of Capt. Mannix. The State Department people will await Consul General Williams's advice with much interest.

Alvarez's Band Beaten at Manjuari.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—A special dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that a band of insurgents under the leadership of Alvarez has been defeated by Spanish troops at Manjuari and thirty-two of them killed.

ROME WILL SPARE FERDINAND.

His Wife, It Is Said, Is Dissuaded from Insisting upon a Divorce.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Daily News to-morrow will publish a dispatch from its Rome correspondent saying that Princess Marie Louise, wife of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has asked the Pope to annul her marriage, owing to the decision of Prince Alexander to proclaim the conversion of their eldest son, Prince Boris, to the Greek Church.

The Pope dissauded the Princess from insisting upon her request, declaring that, although Prince Ferdinand had betrayed his promises, the Church would not inflict upon him the punishment of apostasy.

WAGES AGITATION IN GERMANY.

Clothing and Linen Workmen Aided by Request for Arbitration.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The wages agitation among the persons employed by the clothing and linen manufacturers of Germany is growing, and already exceeds any previous trade movement in the history of the country.

The movement is supported by the workers in all the large cities, and a strike has been begun in Breslau and Hamburg. The demands of the employes are everywhere recognized as having ample justification.

The Government has appealed to the Berlin firms affected by the agitation to submit the differences between themselves and their employes to arbitration.

TAX RIOT IN SALA, PIEDMONT.

Five Killed and Thirty Wounded in an Obstinate Mob by Troops.

ROME, Feb. 5.—News has reached here of a tax riot which occurred at Sala, Piedmont, to-day, which assumed such serious proportions that the authorities were obliged to call upon the troops to restore order.

The rioters refused to disperse when the troops reached the scene of the disturbance, and the soldiers were ordered to fire upon the mob, which they did, killing five and wounding thirty.

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S RESIGNATION.

He Has Too Long Neglected His Profession as a Writer, He Says.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Justin McCarthy has written to the Secretary of the Anti-Parnellite Party a letter in which he states that the reasons which have led him to decide to resign the leadership of the party are of a purely personal nature.

He has, he says, to earn his living by his pen, and has too long neglected his profession. He will, however, retain his seat in Parliament.

Canadian Fidelity to England.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Daily News to-morrow, commenting upon the resolution unanimously adopted in the Canadian House of Commons to-day, expressing unalterable loyalty and devotion to the British throne and the Constitution, will say that the judgment and sound political instinct shown by the resolution will be hardly less welcome to the recipients than the loyalty and affection which it manifests throughout. It is, The News will add, a model message.

Naval Bill at Reichstag's Next Session.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent, saying that the intention of urging the passage of a bill at the present session of the Reichstag providing for a large increase in the naval strength of the empire appears to have been definitely abandoned, out of deference to the views of Chancellor von Hohenlohe and Vice Admiral Hollman, Secretary of State for the Admiralty. However, the dispatch will add, the measure will be drawn in readiness for presentation at the next session.

Scotch Oil Combination Broken.

GLASGOW, Feb. 5.—The combination of Scotch oil traders, established some time ago with the object of sustaining rates, has been broken, and rate cutting has begun. The Standard Oil Company is flooding the market with its products.

Bishop of Scranton Appointed.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome, announcing the appointment of the Rev. Michael J. Hoban of Ashley, Luzerne County, Penn., as Bishop of the Diocese of Scranton.

Death of Oscar Wilde's Mother.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Lady Jane Francesca Wilde, mother of Oscar Wilde, is dead.

PLAYED "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club's Amateur Performance.

STAPLETON, S. I., Feb. 5.—Staten Island society turned out in full force this evening to the amateur performance of "The Pirates of Penzance" in the hall of the German Club, Stapleton, filling the hall to overflowing. The opera was given under the auspices of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club by members and friends of the club, among whom were many who appeared in the cast and chorus of the operas of "The Mikado" and "Ariadne" given during the seasons of 1895 and 1894, respectively. The opera was handsomely costumed and staged, the scenery being specially painted. The cast was as follows:

Richard	James V. Burkman
Samuel	Harry Manley
Frederic	Beverly Robinson
Major Gen. Stanley	Charles Pearson
Edward	John W. Reynolds
Mabel	Mrs. John C. Fremont
Edith	Miss Gertrude Eccleston
Kate	Miss Ruth G. Miller
Isabel	Mrs. Arthur Webb Parson
Ruth	Miss Caroline Post

In the chorus were Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Miss Katie H. Bennett, Mrs. Anson L. Carroll, Miss Mabel Eden, Miss Clarie Graves, Miss Anne C. Johnson, Miss Jenne La Farge, Miss Ida McKean, Miss Mary M. Paterson, Miss Annie Rhodes, Miss Kate E. Roberts, Miss Adeline K. Robinson, Miss Maud De L. Robinson, Miss Edith L. Scrymser, Miss H. Tiedemann, Mrs. Henry W. Tillinghast, Mrs. Henry B. Taylor, Miss Florence Vyse, Miss Belle Vyse, Messrs. T. Archie Bennett, J. Bateman, Anson L. Carroll, L. Sidney Carrere, Robert Cochran, Jr., J. H. Doughty, Samuel Eccleston, P. D. Griffiths, W. J. Gordon, Gustav Heineken, Jr., E. C. Hayward, W. Heineken, F. C. Keely, Louis La Farge, F. R. Lord, E. H. Moeran, G. C. Miller, Orville M. Nichols, W. C. Rowland, Harvey Rich, S. G. Schermerhorn, C. T. Stout, E. M. Stout, C. T. Whitehorn, Gordon Willis, W. Y. Wemple.

The patronesses were Mrs. H. E. Alexander, Mrs. George T. Bonner, Mrs. E. H. Bonner, Mrs. Stephen Howland Brown, Mrs. Frank O. Bostwick, Mrs. Louis Benziger, Mrs. Joseph W. Coffin, Mrs. L. A. Camacho, Mrs. T. D. Conyingham, Mrs. De Frees Critten, Mrs. James M. Davis, Mrs. William H. Davidge, Mrs. J. Frank Emmons, Mrs. F. Beverly Eyre, Mrs. John C. Eccleston, Mrs. J. Eberhard Faber, Mrs. Malcom Graham, Jr., Mrs. Gustave Heineken, Mrs. Paul Heinemann, Mrs. W. Kenyon Jewett, Mrs. George D. Johnson, Mrs. Austin P. Kelly, Mrs. Walter C. Kerr, Mrs. Augustine N. Lawrence, Mrs. Arthur W. Morris, Mrs. Washington Morton, Mrs. Eugene H. Outerbridge, Mrs. Charles Roome Parmele, Mrs. George M. Pinney, Jr., Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Robert Emmet Robinson, Mrs. Aquila Rich, Mrs. Frederick Rodewald, Mrs. George S. Schofield, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. Reinhard Siedenberg, Mrs. Wethered B. Thomas, Mrs. H. R. Van Vechter, Mrs. Gordon Willis, Mrs. Norman S. Halker, Jr.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE BLISS

Many Prominent Men Attend the Services in Grace Church.

Funeral services were held yesterday in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church over the body of George Bliss, the business partner of Gov. Morton, who died at his home, 389 Fifth Avenue, on Sunday.

The church was crowded with men and women, prominent in social and business circles. Among them were Gov. and Mrs. Morton, W. K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George J. Gould, Gen. Horace Porter, Adrian Iselin, Jr.; John A. Stewart, A. D. Juillard, John Crosby Brown, Charles Stewart Smith, Sam Sloan, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Gen. Grant Wilson, Morris K. Jesup, W. B. Hornblower, R. M. Gallaway, W. H. H. Moore, W. E. Dodge, H. McKay Twombly, J. Cady Todd, John Derrickson, Alexander Taylor, Watson E. Case and ex-Mayor A. S. Hewitt.

A single spray of palm and a cluster of ivy lay on the plain cloth-covered coffin, but there were no flowers. Mr. Bliss was one of the wardens of Grace Church, and the pall bearers were his fellow-warden, William C. Schermerhorn, and the vestrymen, David Wolfe Bishop, Theodore K. Gibbs, W. M. Kingsland, J. F. Kernochan, George C. Clark, Buchanan Winthrop, William R. Stewart, and Dallas B. Pratt.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the rector of the church, conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. George H. Bottome, the Rev. Melville K. Bailey, the Rev. Eliot White, and the Rev. Chauncey H. Blodgett. Bishop Potter was within the altar rails and offered the prayer for the dead. The full surpliced choir sang the hymns, "Peace, Perfect Peace," and "There Is a Land of Pure Delight."

The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

"Manon" at the Opera.

Massenet's "Manon" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, to the manifest pleasure of a large audience. Purely lyric works of this kind, with abundant opportunities for graceful fervor and sustained cantilena in the love duets, are what the local public appears to enjoy best. When M. Jean de Reszke, who sings beautifully and with overwhelming sincerity, and Mme. Melba, who has the voice of a lark, and—so far as her singing is evidence—the soul of one also, are at hand to sing the duets, the cup of public happiness runs over. As usual M. de Reszke aroused the house last night with his "Fuez, douce image," and with Mme. Melba awoke enthusiasm in the duet in the cloister. The other members of the cast were the same as at the previous performance. This evening "Tannhäuser" is to be given in German.

An Armenian Meeting This Evening.

The Brooklyn Committee for Armenian Relief is making active preparations for the mass meeting to be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening. The committee last evening received a contribution from the Rev. Sylvester Malone, rector of Sts. Peter and Paul, Roman Catholic Church. Another very generous contribution came in the same mail from Henry K. Sheldon.

PRINCE HENRY'S FUNERAL

Ceremonies at Whappingham Church and Westminster Abbey.

THE CORTEGE FROM YACHT ALBERTA

Members of the Royal Family, Ministers, and Diplomats Attend—Princess Beatrice Selected the Music.

COWES, Feb. 5.—The funeral of Prince Henry of Battenberg, who died on board the British cruiser Blonde while en route from Cape Coast Castle for Madeira, took place in Whappingham Church, Osborne, to-day. There was a thick fog prevailing at sunrise, but by 9 o'clock it cleared away, showing every ship in the harbor and nearly every house in the town flying flags at half mast and displaying other marks of respect for the dead.

The royal yacht Alberta, which brought the body from Portsmouth yesterday, and upon which the coffin remained over night, was covered with an awning. A military guard watched the remains throughout the night. The coffin was not opened, as the body had not been embalmed, owing to the time which elapsed between Prince Henry's death and the arrival of the corpse at a place where embalming facilities were available.

Princess Beatrice and her children arrived at the wharf at 10 o'clock, and immediately went on board the Alberta. They were followed soon afterward by the Duke of Connaught and the Marchioness of Lorne, (Princess Louise,) and at noon the Queen arrived from Osborne House.

A special train left Waterloo Station, London, having on board Viscount Cross, Lord Privy Seal; Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the foreign diplomats, or, in their stead, the naval and military attachés of their respective embassies and legations.

At noon the coffin, covered with wreaths, was taken from the Alberta and placed upon a gun carriage draped with the union jack. The Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family in carriages took places behind the coffin, and the procession started.

Military detachments followed, and the cortège slowly and solemnly took its way to Whappingham Church, which edifice was designed by the Prince Consort, father of Princess Beatrice, and in which the Princess and Prince Henry were married in 1885.

The royal Princesses left the procession midway between the starting point and the church, and proceeded in their carriages by a shorter route to the church, where they were seated in their pews when the coffin arrived. The services were conducted by the Right Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D. D., Bishop of Winchester, and the music was selected by Princess Beatrice herself.

Concurrent with the burial services in Whappingham Church, Isle of Wight, today, a memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey. A large number of distinguished persons were present, including United States Ambassador Bayard and many other foreign diplomats, and a large attendance of prominent aristocratic and political personages.

Alfred Austin's Inevitable Verses.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Standard will publish to-morrow a poem by Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, on the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, entitled "Who Would Not Die for England?"

FOR ARMENIAN SUFFERERS.

Brown Brothers & Co. Acknowledge the Receipt of $37,999.96.

Brown Brothers & Co., as Treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Fund, acknowledge receipt of the following:

Previously acknowledged	$18,602.46
First National Bank, New-Haven, Conn., and other local collections, National Armenian Relief Committee	2,000.00
John D. Rockefeller	1,000.00
A. A. Boutell, Treasurer	500.00
Auxiliary Armenian Relief Committee, Summit, N. J.	471.83
Charles A. Miller, Treasurer	393.01
Henry Cory, Treasurer	276.42
Clarence M. Hyde	250.00
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	250.00
A. Belmont & Co.	250.00
Harvey Fisk & Sons	250.00
Sally P. Sharpe	200.00
Mrs. A. C. Phillips	200.00
Cornelia A. Greene	150.00
Rev. D. J. Burrell	136.01
W. F. Miller	107.00
John Claflin	100.00
Christian Union Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J.	100.00
J. D. Richardson, Treasurer	100.00
Charles F. Chichester, Treasurer	100.00
Mrs. Joseph Hegeman	100.00
A. H. Ely	100.00
Schieffelin & Co.	100.00
Joseph Alward	95.09
W. J. P. Kingsley	57.33
First Presbyterian Church, Youngstown, Ohio	54.99
Louis Stern	50.00
Courtlandt DeP. Freed	50.00
E. H. Perkins	50.00
Charles A. Miller	50.00
Frances E. Wheelwright	50.00
F. F. Thompson	50.00
A. G. Stewart, Treasurer	50.00
Mary A. Sharp	50.00
J. W. Stuckler	50.00
William G. Strong, Treasurer	44.00
J. R. Lane, Treasurer	40.10
Mrs. Charles M. Dow, Treasurer	40.00
Reformed Presbyterian Church, Sharon, Iowa	57.42
J. S. N. Demarest	54.19
Forest Hill Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J.	30.55
Forest Hill Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., Union Service	9.16
Christ Church, Brooklyn	29.83
Reformed Church, Port Richmond	28.00
First Presbyterian Church, Canandaigua, N. Y.	25.00
Rev. Eliot White	25.00
Rev. Charles H. Smith	25.00
Mrs. Charles A. Rank	25.00
Charles A. Miller, Treasurer	25.00
W. H. Mailler	25.00
Mrs. M. F. Wheeler	25.00
C. G. Babcock	25.00
Samuel Thorne	25.00
Mrs. L. M. Cockcroft	25.00
George H. Southard	20.00
R. L. Bryan	20.00
E. A. Brinckerhoff	17.60
William Hobson	16.25
John P. Peters	15.50
George C. Jewell, Treasurer	13.95
R. Leavitt, Treasurer	
Congregational and Methodist Episcopal Churches, Lewis, Iowa	13.38
W. T. Miller, Treasurer	12.50
Mrs. S. N. Wells	12.00
Rev. B. Mollenbeck	12.00
E. C. Duryee, Treasurer	11.81
South Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J.	10.25
Charles Covell	10.00
Miss N. J. Jacques	10.00
A. A. Fassitt	10.00
Rev. F. H. Marling	10.00
C. F. Rowe	10.00
Miss Sallie B. Wright	10.00
John F. White	10.00
J. R. Bingham	10.00
Mrs. R. E. Colville, Treasurer	10.00
Mrs. A. M. Oliver	10.00
"Found on Fifth Avenue"	10.00
Mrs. Anna R. Merriman, Treasurer	10.00
G. E. C. Sawyer, account D. E. Peck	10.00
Various smaller sums	313.49
Total	$26,976.52
Received from Brown Brothers & Co., Boston	7,499.33
Received from Brown Brothers & Co., Philadelphia	3,524.11
Total	$37,999.96

MISS BARTON AND HER MISSION.

Terrell Promises to Appoint Her Comrades as Relief Bearers.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society: Mr. Pullman, her secretary, and the rest of her party left Victoria Station this morning en route for Constantinople. The railway company reserved a carriage for the exclusive use of the party, and a cabin was also reserved for them on the Channel steamer. In addition to this, the steamer wired its agent in Calais, instructing him to show the party every possible courtesy.

Miss Barton will remain in Paris a few days, and will also make a brief halt in Geneva. She will then go to Vienna, where she will take a brief rest and consult with United States Minister Tripp. At Vienna she will take the Orient Express and go through to Constantinople.

The London office of The United Press telegraphed to United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople asking if he would appoint Miss Barton and her comrades in the capacity of individual members of the Red Cross Society as bearers of relief to the Armenians, to which inquiry Minister Terrell replied that he would, but that he would appoint no Armenian who had been naturalized as an American citizen, nor would he appoint any newspaper reporters.

Upon the strength of this answer Miss Barton decided to start for Constantinople at once. During her stay in London a number of the friends of Armenia called upon Miss Barton, who improved the opportunity afforded to acquire all the information possible concerning the situation in Armenia. Miss Barton declined the honor of a public reception, which was offered to her.

She took luncheon Saturday with Lady Henry Somerset, and last evening dined with Canon Wilberforce at the canonry of Westminster Abbey. Among the guests present were Canon McColl, Lady Henry Somerset, and Mrs. Pearsall Smith.

FERDINAND WANTS RECOGNITION.

Stoiloff, Bulgarian Minister, Will Appeal to Turkey's Sultan.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, will have a conference with the Sultan to-morrow.

He will request the Sultan to recognize Prince Ferdinand as the ruler of Bulgaria.

F. J. GOODMAN THEIR CHOICE

Named for Assembly in Seventeenth District by Tammany — Republicans Nominate Louis J. Cook.

The nominating convention for an Assemblyman to succeed the late Patrick J. Kerrigan was held last night at the Narragansett Clubhouse, 307 West Fifty-fourth Street, the Tammany Hall headquarters of the Seventeenth Assembly District.

The Organization Committee, consisting of one member from each of the thirty-four election districts, and ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, the leader of the district, went into executive session at 7:30 to consider the names of the several candidates, and select one of the number for presentation to the nominating convention. The committee was in session until 9:15, when it was stated that Francis J. Goodman, a metal dealer living at 408 West Forty-ninth Street, was the selection. There had been a contest, in which Lawyer W. H. Klinker of 423 West Fifty-first Street, and ex-Assemblyman Daniel Gleason figured prominently, and it was not until the fifth ballot that Goodman secured a majority of the votes.

The nominating convention was called to order with Henry McLaughlin as Chairman and Sebastian Stock and Frank McCue as Secretaries. After paying an eloquent tribute to former Assemblyman Kerrigan, the Chairman called for nominations.

Ex-Congressman Quinn nominated Mr. Goodman, and ex-State Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan seconded the nomination. He was also supported by John A. Dempsey and ex-Assemblyman Gleason, both of whom had aspired to the nomination.

William H. Klinker, one of the defeated candidates, showed signs of bitterness, and contended that Mr. Goodman did not live in the district, and, although he was a good candidate, the nomination was a slur on the men who had been born and brought up in the district, and wanted the office. He was howled down.

Mr. Goodman was nominated by acclamation, and a committee of five was appointed to notify him of that fact.

Mr. Goodman was nominated probably because he is the President of the P. J. Kerrigan Association, which was the organization of the late Assemblyman. If Tammany gets its vote out in this district March 3, Mr. Goodman will certainly be elected. The vote will be got out, if the experience of Col. W. L. Brown, when he was a candidate for Congress in 1893, is recalled. Col. Brown's district covered part of this Assembly district, which was then known as the Nineteenth. It was a special Congressional election, and Col. Brown's election was regarded as certain. The vote did not come out, however, and the result was that Lemuel Ely Quigg was elected.

There will probably be no overconfidence, however, at this special election. At the election last year the candidates for the Assembly in this district were voted for as follows: Patrick J. Kerrigan, (Tam.,) 3,729; Howard Wilson, (Rep.,) 1,977; J. E. McMahon, (State Dem.,) 229. Mr. Kerrigan's plurality over his Republican opponent was 1,752.

The Republicans also held their convention last night. They met at 1,773 Broadway and nominated Louis J. Cook to make the fight against Mr. Goodwin. He is the leader of the Louis J. Cook Association, which has its headquarters in Tenth Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street.

The Socialistic-Labor Party met at 437 West Fifty-third Street and nominated Charles B. Copp for the Assembly.

SMALLPOX ON THE MASSILIA

Ship Held for Disinfection and Some Steerage Passengers Detained.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Feb. 5.—An Italian immigrant named Domenico Palmira was taken ill with smallpox on board the steamship Massilia, from Marseilles and Naples, and was isolated in the ship's hospital Jan. 27. The ship was then twelve days out from Naples.

When the Massilia arrived in Quarantine at noon to-day, Dr. Doty, the Health Officer, decided to hold her for cleansing and disinfection, and at once removed the patient to North Brother Island.

All the passengers who had occupied the same part of the steerage quarters as Palmira, sixty-two in number, were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation, and a cook and provisions were sent with them from the ship.

The Health Officer will carefully vaccinate all hands of the steamer to-morrow and will permit the steamer to go to her dock and discharge all passengers who have not been exposed to infection. There were two births on the Massilia during the voyage. She brought 317 steerage passengers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—1:05 A. M.—147 Brook Avenue; candy store of Frank De Costa; damage, $600.

—8:45 A. M.—702 Fifth Street; tenement; damage slight.

—8:50 A. M.—182 Madison Avenue; chimney; damage slight.

—11:40 A. M.—183 Bleecker Street; G. Calombara; saloon; damage, $50.

—2:55 P. M.—430 East Ninety-second Street; tenement of Jacob Slept; damage, $200.

—3:25 P. M.—55 Orchard Street; Abraham Kean; damage slight.

—4:45 P. M.—38 East Houston Street; "Puck" restaurant; damage, $100.

—7:00 P. M.—123 Fourth Avenue; Edward T. Smith; apartment; damage, $10.

—6:30 P. M.—24 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; damage, $10,000 to building; Harlem Shoe Store, $3,000; Harlem Chair Company, $1,000; to tenants, about $6,000.

THE PURPLE EAST.

A Series of Sonnets on England's Desertion of Armenia.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

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By Cable from the Regular Correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Starving Armenia.

Open your hearts, ye clothed from head to feet,
Ye housed and whole who listen to the cry
Of them that not yet slain and mangled lie,
Only despoiled of all that made life sweet—
Only left bare to snow and wind and sleet,
And roofless to the inhospitable sky;
Give them of your abundance, lest they die,
And famine make this mighty woe complete.
And lest if truly, as your creed aver,
A day of reckoning come, it be your lot
To hear the voice of the uprisen dead:
"We were the naked whom ye covered not,
The sick to whom ye did not minister,
And the unhungered whom ye gave not bread."

WILLIAM WATSON.

HARBINGER OF PROSPERITY

Continued from Page 1.

feared hereafter. It, therefore, will be of little consequence what measures may be passed by the Senate hurtful to business interests, as full confidence is felt in the loyalty and wisdom of the House to checkmate their doings, so that buncombe and dress parade actions of the Senate will pass for naught in the future. No one will be hurt thereby, except the Senators themselves, who, in their adhesion to the silver nonsense, have only made a laughing stock of themselves, both at home and abroad."

George Rutledge Gibson said:

"Since the loan is a success, and since the prices are higher than would have been obtained by private contract, the use of the public subscription method in the next issue, if unhappily one shall have to be made again, is assured. The issue of a coast-defense loan, payable in legal tenders, is one of the possibilities of the near future, but I think before it is voted the war scare will blow away and Congress will be reluctant to further increase our public debt. One of the first effects of this loan will be to ease the money market. Many banks and bankers who have had their bids for bonds refused were prepared to have them accepted. The funds thus provided by the banks, as well as the extra reserves held for possible successful subscriptions by their depositors likewise not accepted, will now be released and hence a break in interest rates is almost certain. The extremely low rate of interest in London, making it possible to carry our Government bonds there for three months at ⅞ per cent. per annum, will surely lead to the transfer of some of them thither as collateral, and probably sales will be made abroad, at retail, of bonds there held against loans."

Terms of the New Bond Call.

The terms of the call for the new bonds provide that they are redeemable in coin, and will be issued in denominations of $50 or multiples of that sum, as may be desired by the bidders. Only United States gold coin or gold certificates will be received in payment of the bonds. The first payment of 20 per cent. and accrued interest must be made upon receipt of notice of the acceptance of bids. The remainder of the amounts bid may be paid in installments of 10 per cent. each and accrued interest at the end of each fifteen days thereafter. Accepted bidders, however, are allowed to pay the whole amount of their bids at the time of the first installment, or at any time previous to the maturity of the last installment, provided that all previous installments have been paid. The bonds will be dated Feb. 1, 1895, to run thirty years from that time, and will mature Feb. 1, 1925.

The Treasury Department issued several supplementary notices for the guidance or information of bidders. Among them was one indicating the interest to be produced by the bonds at different premiums. It appeared by this notice that a bidder, in order to realize 2½ per cent. interest on his investment, should offer 130.8749 for each $100 in bonds. To realize higher rates of interest bids should have been made as follows: Two and three-quarters per cent., $124.9234; 3 per cent., $118.2528; 3 1-16 per cent., $117.9749; 3¼ per cent., $116.6471; 3 3-16 per cent., $115.3391; 3¼ per cent., $114.0506; 3 5-16 per cent., $112.7814; 3⅜ per cent., $111.5310; 3 7-16 per cent., $110.2992; 3½ per cent., $109.0856; 3 9-16 per cent., $107.8900; 3⅝ per cent., $106.7121; 3 11-16 per cent., $105.5516; 3¾ per cent., $104.4082; 3 13-16 per cent., $103.2816; 3⅞ per cent., $102.1713; 3 15-16 per cent., $101.0778; 4 per cent., $100.

These figures were compiled from interest tables, which are in use in banks and kindred places. They vary a trifle from the printed tables in ordinary use, because ordinary tables compute interest semi-annually, and the Treasury figures compute quarterly interest payments.

For lay purposes, the interest calculation is one of arithmetic. A subscriber for a one-hundred-dollar bond at Mr. Morgan's figure, 110.6877, would expect to pay $110.69 for the bond. He would receive for it in interest 4 per cent. on $100 for twenty-nine years, or 116 per cent. on $116. On redemption at maturity, the investment of $110.69 would return to him $216. His profit would be $105.31. This is a trifle more than 95 per cent. on his investment for twenty-nine years, or about 3 3-10 per cent. per year. The Treasury figures involve calculations in compound interest, and they assume that a bidder will keep all of his bond money constantly employed, investing the quarterly interest at the same rate promptly as he receives it.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Hiram D. Seacord.

Hiram D. Seacord, a direct descendant of one of the Huguenot families that came from La Rochelle, France, and founded New-Rochelle, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in East Main Street, New-Rochelle. He was nearly eighty-six years old, and it is said was the oldest representative of the Huguenots in the village. Mr. Seacord was a carpenter, and up to a week ago was able to visit his workshop.

He was born about a mile from the village, in North Street. His father was James Seacord. Mr. Seacord was the last of a family of seven brothers. Albert Seacord, one of his brothers, died about two years ago. Mr. Seacord leaves a wife and son.

Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home. The burial will be in the Old Methodist Churchyard, Upper New-Rochelle, where scores of the Seacords have been buried.

The earlier ancestors of the Seacords spelled their name "Sicard," and some branches of the family retain the original spelling.

George D. Lord.

George D. Lord, a contractor and engineer, died Monday at Kensico, Westchester County. He was born in Pittsford, in 1837, and moved to Rochester, N. Y., where he became associated with his father, James Lord, as a contractor on canal and railroad work, continuing in that business till 1874.

He represented Rochester in the Assembly in 1870, and in 1871 was again nominated by the Democratic Party. He was defeated, however, in 1873 by the late Henry L. Fish. After leaving the Assembly he continued his business as contractor, and was a member of the firm of Lord, Mudgett & Co., and later of the firm of Lord, Bellows & Co., which did much work for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was also concerned in the work of deepening of the level of the Erie Canal at Buffalo.

He had been employed by the Board of Public Works of this city since 1884, to take charge of the reservoir at Kensico. He leaves two sons, George J. and Durell, and two daughters, Mrs. Dunham and Miss Jessie Lord.

Dr. Isaac H. Barber.

Dr. Isaac H. Barber, one of the best-known physicians in Brooklyn, died in his home, 36 Lafayette Avenue, yesterday morning. He was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in August, 1829, and was graduated from the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1851. At one time he was Harbor Surgeon at Chagres River. He had lived in Brooklyn since 1856. For thirty years he was connected with the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, of which he was President, and during the last twenty-five years had been a visiting surgeon to the Kings County Hospital.

He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and other medical associations. He had the reputation of being one of the best surgeons in Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and one son, Dr. Colvin F. Barber.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William S. Duryea, an employe of the Brooklyn Eastern District Post Office, died yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital. Mr. Duryea was fifty-eight years old. He was recently operated on for appendicitis by Drs. Beardsley and Winter. He was a member of Clinton Lodge, F. and A. M.; De Witt Clinton Lodge, K. of H.; Abel Smith Post, G. A. R., and the Eckford Club. Masonic services will be held in his home, 98 North Fourth Street, this afternoon, and he will be buried to-morrow afternoon. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Father Fitzgerald Convicted.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 5.—The trial of the Rev. John M. Fitzgerald on the charge of causthe parochial schoolhouse attached to his church in Charlotte to be burned July 17 for the insurance was concluded to-night. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of arson in the second degree.

RARE FIRST EDITIONS SOLD

Early Copies of Works by Shelley, Sterne, Thackeray, and Whitman—Order of the Cincinnati.

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co., were the following:

"Essais de Michel de Montaigne," portrait, three volumes, Paris, Bastien, 1783, large paper, only a few copies printed, $9; Sir Robert Montgomery's "Discourse, Concerning the Design'd Establishment of a New Colony to the South of Carolina, in the Most Delightful Country of the Universe," folding plan, original blue wrappers, London, 1717, $9; "Considerations on the Society or Order of Cincinnati, Proving That It Creates a Race of Hereditary Patricians, or Nobility, &c.," by Cassius, (Edanus Burke of South Carolina,) 8vo, half bound, uncut, Philadelphia, Robert Bell, 1783, presentation copy to Sir Henry Clinton from G: H——r, (i. e., George Hanger, commander of Hessians in America, boon companion of Clinton and the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.,) $12.

Thomas Paine's "Dialogue Between the Ghost of General Montgomery, Just Arrived from the Elysian Fields, and an American Delegate, in a Wood Near Philadelphia," Philadelphia, 1776, $6.50; Pater's "Studies in the History of the Renaissance, 8vo, cloth, uncut, the rare first edition, London, 1873, $6.50; Pater's "Marius, the Epicurean," two volumes, uncut, the scarce first edition, London, 1885, $5.50.

Edgar A. Poe's "Poems," second edition, 16mo, clo

BLACK HEN, WHITEST EGG

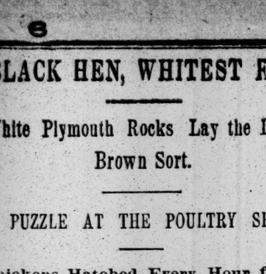
White Plymouth Rocks Lay the Dark Brown Sort.

A PUZZLE AT THE POULTRY SHOW

Chickens Hatched Every Hour from the Incubators—Pigeons That Are Popular—Fowls That Secured the Prizes.

It was much quieter at the Madison Square Garden, where the Poultry Show is in progress, yesterday than it was on the opening day. The noise was left to the cockerels and the pullets, to whom shows are a new phase of their existence. The veterans of such affairs have settled down contentedly in their quarters and given up making any further fuss about matters. They always do that after the first day, and at the end of twenty-four hours stop their perpetual complaining over the location of their chambers and the decisions of the judges.

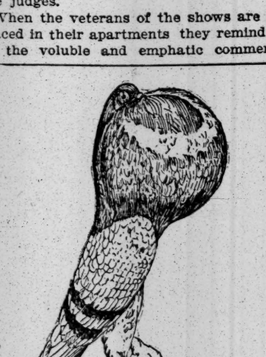
When the veterans of the shows are first placed in their apartments they remind one of the voluble and emphatic commercial



Pouter Pigeon.

traveler, who makes himself so conspicuous at the hotels where he may happen to put up for the night. There, as a rule, he "kicks" from habit for a few hours, even if he knows he has the best room in the house, and swears that he will never patronize the house again. The veteran of the poultry show does the same thing for a time. Then he settles down and accepts the inevitable, just as the drummer does.

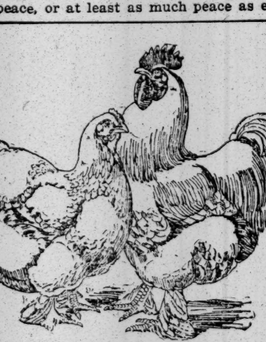
Those battle-scarred and prize-winning fowls can always be recognized by the man with the poultry show habit. Cocks and hens alike, after making the usual preliminary fuss, scratch away until they make the best possible nest to be constructed with the sawdust in their coops. They know that the judges will be around on the first day to pull and haul them around, to "heft" them, and to examine them to see that no feathers have been stuck into or taken from their plumage. After that they know there is peace, or at least as much peace as ever



White Cochins.

falls to the lot of a fowl that has to follow the circuit of the poultry shows. Then, as hinted, they construct an apology for a nest, make themselves comfortable, and sit undisturbed hour after hour, taking no interest in the people that crowd about their cages, and caring for nothing in particular except the man who comes around to bring them their feed a couple of times during the day. For him they always have a cordial greeting, and apparently an insatiable appetite for the corn and the peas and such other food as may happen to come their way.

More people were out to see the show yesterday, but there was a crowd at no time, which was gratifying to such as make poultry a hobby, as they were able to get around and inspect closely the many beautiful birds of the breeds to which they have a particular fancy. Ladies and children after they had made a general inspection of the main floor of the Garden, generally found their way to the restaurant and café, which, for this show, is converted into an artificial poultry farm. There are



Silver Wyandottes.

a half dozen incubators there, and the owners of the affair have timed things so nicely that the little birds have begun to break their shells and stick their little beaks out into the world.

Let there be a commotion inside one of the eggs in one of the incubators, and the news seems to spread over the garden like wildfire. Women and children rush from all quarters, and then for a half hour they watch the youngster as he pecks his way through the shell so as to find what there is on the outside of the inclosure where he has been developing into a broiler. A supreme effort results in the cracking of the shell, and then there rolls out into sight of the entranced and fascinated watchers the most peculiar little bundle of down imaginable. He looks as wet and sticky as a rat that has been through a sewer and narrowly escaped drowning.

The tiny but damp puff-ball gives a look of disgust at what has been his resting place, kicks it aside scornfully, shakes himself a bit, blinks his eyes and rushes to the front of his apartment to see what all the strange faces that are peering at him are. He is a bold youngster until he comes up with a crash against the glass that separates him from the outer world. That is his first lesson in common sense. His legs give way under him and he sits down at the first convenient opportunity, and doesn't care if he does happen to sit down on another of his species that happened to be in the way. This youngster happens to be his senior by a couple of hours, perhaps, and he promptly begins a fight with the new-comer. That is where the youngster gets lesson No. 2, and he scratches his head and makes up his mind that this is a pretty tough sort of a world that he has tumbled into.

Instinctively he begins scratching for a living, and the exercise thus indulged in and the dry air together resolve him from the drowned-rat sort of a condition he was originally in to a stringy and dried-up-looking concern that is not overpowering in the way of beauty. Twenty-four hours later he is removed from the hatchery to the yards of the artificial mother, where he finds an army of young and inexperienced fowl exactly like himself.

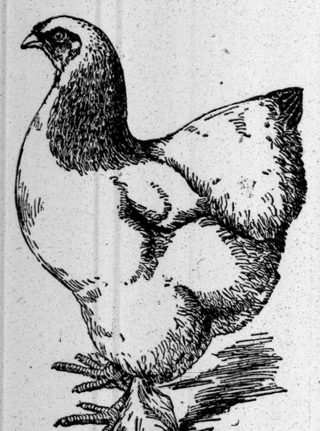
There are a couple of these brooders in the Garden, and the yard is full of the youngsters, now dried out and really the fluffy little balls that they are always pictured as being from their birth. The first thing a youngster does when he is introduced into the yard is to make a hustle for the feed troughs that are scattered about. Then he gorges until he has a thirst on him like that of a Park Row "panhandler."

A series of excursions about his new quarters fetches him to the watering troughs, and then the fun begins. He knows instinctively that it is water that he wants, but he has no spoon or drinking cup to get it with. Then comes a run around the water tank, three or four times, until instinct comes to his relief. His head is perked carefully over the side of the trough for a complete inspection, and then the little bill is thrust into the cooling and refreshing water.

That first drink that the youngster gets is worth going miles to see. The bill is held in the water as long as possible, and when suffocation or strangulation seems a certainty for the chick, up comes the head, and the beak shoots straight up into the air while the water trickles slowly down his little throat, and the chicken looks the thanks that he cannot speak about. The early morning cocktail of the man who has been out to a French ball all night is as nothing in the way of a thirst dispenser comparatively. The chick is right in it from that instant, and he has no more woes and sorrows until some child comes along and buys him for 25 cents and takes him home to starve or freeze him to death.

It would pay to be thirsty if one could only enjoy a drink as that chicken does the first one that he has in his career. There are men who would give a good many dollars for such a thirst as that chicken has.

Pigeons are next in popularity, perhaps, to the incubators. The fantails are the popular pets of the ladies, but the pouters have the call among the men. They are



Light Brahma Hen.

so like some human beings, and serve so well to bring up reminiscences.

A pouter is taller than the average pigeon. That is one reason why he has a higher and more roomy cage than any other of the pigeon tribe. He isn't striking until he begins to do his "swell" act, and then he begins to remind you of some one you know. The commonest thing one hears after one of them has blown up the football-like protuberance he carries just under his neck, is:

"Doesn't he remind you of Mr. —— when he was made Chairman of the political meeting the other evening? Neither of them could have swelled up much more without bursting."

Just now there is a simile that has made some little sport. "That pouter," said a well-known Wall Street wit, "reminds me of the man who once proposed to raise a popular suscription of a hundred million or so for a certain Government that needed to raise money to keep up its gold reserve. That was, of course, a good many years ago. He was very much like that pouter when he said off-hand, 'Put me down for a million in gold for a starter.' See! the pouter has lost all the wind out of its crop, and it has fallen flat. That is the way it was with this friend of mine when the Government I speak of turned around to him and said, 'All right, old boy, shell out your million.' Pouters are sometimes object lessons. It wouldn't be a bad idea to have a few of them down in Wall Street for some of the blowhards of the present day to take an occasional peep at."

If you happened to see a pigeon nearly all breast and tail, that looks as if he was going to tumble over backward, don't make up your mind that he is a tumbler and get fresh over your poultry knowledge. If you do some one will call you down. That has happened more than once at the Garden. Just as the carrier pigeon is not a carrier, the pigeon that looks as if he would tumble all over himself is not a tumbler. He is a fantail. The tumbler is the most modest bird in the show when he is safely cooped. He does not do any tumbling, and all sorts of conjectures are made as to why he is so named. The fact is that he is a tumbler only when he gets up into the air. One of them was taken out of his coop for exhibition in the Concert Hall of the Garden yesterday to a few investigators.

When the bird attempted to fly he proved the correctness of his name. He could fly but a very short distance before he turned bottom side up, and showed a couple of as perfect somersaults as the most expert performer at the vaudevilles or circus was ever able to make. He is a fine athlete in the air, but does not show to advantage as tumbler.

The blackest hen in the show is a Minorca. She is black to the raven degree of blackness, and has a comb and wattles that are the reddest of the reds. There is a little bit of a white wart at either side of her face, but that is all there is white about her. Yet when she gets down to business and begins to produce the ingredients for an omelet, the shell in which her share of the omelet is laid has a shell that is the whitest of any shell that any fowl in the Garden can lay. Why is this thus? Black Spanish hens lay white eggs. What is the reason for this discrepancy in color. If a black hen lays a white egg, why should not a white hen return the compliment and lay a black egg? That is a question that none of the fanciers could answer successfully yesterday. They probably will not be able to do so to-day. Meanwhile the white Plymouth Rock hen does the best she can and lays an egg of the darkest brown color that any hen lays. That egg business is more troublesome than the problem as to why a pigeon that cannot carry a message should be called a carrier.

Here are some of the awards made by the judges. The pigeon list of awards is so long that it is even betting that every bird in the show got at least one prize:

SOME PRIZE WINNERS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Barred—Cocks, Bradley Brothers, Lee, Mass., first; Charles H. Welles, Stratford, Conn., second; A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., third. Hens.—E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y., first; Bradley Brothers, second and third. Cockerels—Charles H. Welles, first and second; Bradley Brothers, third. Pullets—Bradley Brothers, first and third; E. B. Thompson, second.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—White—Cocks and hens, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., all prizes. Cockerels—A. A. Bailey, Middletown, Conn., first; Fred Hyler, Peapack, N. J., second; A. C. Hawkins, third. Pullets—A. A. Bailey, first and second; A. C. Hawkins, third. Exhibition Yards—A. C. Hawkins, first.

WYANDOTTES.—Buff—James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y., firsts for cocks, hens, cockerels, and pullets; C. S. Mattison, South Shaftsbury, Vt., second in same classes.

WYANDOTTES.—White—John B. Felt, Somerville, Mass., first, for cocks, hens, cockerels, and pullets, and second for hens; A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., second, for cocks and cockerels; James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y., second for pullets.

WYANDOTTES.—Golden—Ira C. Kellar, Prospect, Ohio, first for cocks, hens, and cockerels, and second for cocks; M. D. Hinds, Port Dickinson, N. Y., first for pullets and second for hens, cockerels, and pullets.

WYANDOTTES.—Silver—Wesley B. Barton, Dalton, Mass., first for cocks and second for cockerels; F. L. Mattison, South Shaftsbury, Vt., firsts and seconds for hens and pullets; A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., first for cockerels.

ANDALUSIANS.—Cocks—Kate L. Clarke, Auburn, Mass., first; A. C. Keyser, Lower Providence, Penn., second; Mountain Side Farm, Mahwah, N. J., third. Hens—A. C. Keyser, first and second; Mountain Side Farm, third. Cockerels—Mrs. A. D. Green, Lawrenceville, N. J., first; Mountain Side Farm, second; A. C. Keyser, third. Pullets—Edward Hoffman, Glenville, Ohio, first and third; A. C. Keyser, second. Exhibition Yard—Mountain Side Farm, first.

DORKINGS.—Silver Gray—Henry Hales, Ridgewood, N. J., first and second on cocks, first on hens, and second and third on cockerels; Watson Westfall, Sayre, Penn., third on cocks, second and third on hens, and second and third on pullets; George B. Inches, first on cockerels and pullets.

DORKINGS.—White—William McNeil, London, Canada, all prizes. No competition.

DORKINGS.—White—William McNeil, London, cocks, (no first awarded,) first on hens, second on cockerels and pullets; E. H. Van Atta, Waverly, N. Y., first on cockerels and pullets.

CREVE COEURS.—William McNeil, London, Canada, all prizes. No competition.

LA FLECHE.—William McNeil, all prizes. No competition.

BLACK JAVA.—William McNeil, all prizes. No competition.

SILKIES.—W. J. Greenman, Cortland, N. Y., all prizes. No competition.

SUMATRA.—G. M. Kelley, Dansville, N. Y., first. No competition.

FRIZZLES.—Cocks—Mrs. A. D. Green, Lawrenceville, N. J., first; John Brett, Closter, N. J., second. Hens—Mrs. Green, first. No competition.

BANTAMS.—Golden Seabrights—Cocks, William McNeil, first and second; Ira C. Keller, Prospect, Ohio, third. Hens—H. R. Duval, New-York City, first; William McNeil, second; Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass., third. Cockerels—W. McNeil, first and second; I. C. Keller, third. Pullets—W. McNeil, first and second; H. R. Duval, third. Exhibition Yard—H. R. Duval, first.

BANTAMS.—Silver Seabrights—Cocks—W. J. Andrus, Hackensack, N. J., first; William McNeil, second; Edward A. Todd, New-Haven, Conn., third. Hens—W. J. Andrus, first; I. C. Keller, second; W. McNeil, third. Cockerels—I. C. Keller, first; W. J. Andrus, second; W. McNeil, third. Pullets—W. J. Andrus, first and second; I. C. Keller, third. Exhibition Yard—I. C. Keller, first; no competition.

BANTAMS.—White Pekin or Cochin—Cocks—William McNeil, first; Windholm Poultry Yards, Islip, N. Y., second; Louis P. Graham, Philadelphia, third. Hens—William McNeil, first; Lyndhurst Poultry Yards, Glassborough, N. J., second and third. Cockerels—William McNeil, first and second; Pierce Brothers, Winchester, N. H., third. Pullets—W. McNeil, first and second; Pierce Brothers, third.

BANTAMS.—Buff Pekin or Cochin—Cocks—Charles H. Smith, Brooklyn, first; Richard A. Homeyer, Middle Village, N. Y., second and third. Hens—Richard A. Homeyer, first; Louis P. Graham, Philadelphia, second; Windholm Poultry Yards, Islip, N. Y., third. Cockerels—Richard A. Homeyer, first and second; Louis P. Graham, third. Pullets—Richard A. Homeyer, first and third; William McNeil, second. Exhibition Yards—R. A. Homeyer, first; J. A. Gamewell, Hoboken, N. J., second.

BANTAMS.—Black Pekin or Cochin—David A. Nichols, first for exhibition yards, cocks, cockerels, and pullets; second for pullets; third for hens and pullets. William McNeil first and second for hens.

BANTAMS.—Miscellaneous Varieties—Cocks, Frall Dilts, Sand Brook, N. J. Hens—C. T. Cornman, Carlisle, Penn., first; P. Dilts, second. Cockerels—C. T. Cornman, first; P. Dilts, second. Pullets—C. T. Cornman, first; P. Dilts, second.

BANTAMS.—Japanese—Cocks, Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, Glassborough, N. J., first; William McNeil, London, Canada, second and third. Hens, Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, first; William McNeil, second; R. P. Keasbey, New-York, third. Cockerels, William McNeil, first and second. Pullets, William McNeil, first and third; R. P. Keasbey, 874 Broadway, N. Y., second. Exhibition yards, R. P. Keasbey, first.

BANTAMS.—Rose-Combed—Black—Cocks, David Weild, Brooklyn, N. Y., first; Westervelt Hayward, Rutherford, N. J., second; William McNeil, London, Canada, third. Hens, William McNeil, first and third; Charles M. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., second. Cockerels, C. P. Earle, Gouverneur, N. Y., first; Alexander Govan, 939 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; Miss Selma Wieners, College Point, N. Y., third. Pullets, William McNeil, first; W. J. Greenman, Cortland, N. Y., second; Miss Selma Wieners, third.

BANTAMS.—Rose-combed, White—W. J. Greenman, Cortland, N. Y., first, for cockerels and pullets. No competition.

BANTAMS.—Booted, any Color—William McNeil, first, for cocks and hens; W. J. Greenman, first, for cockerels and pullets.

BANTAMS.—Polish, any Color—William McNeil, firsts and seconds for cocks, hens, and cockerels, and second and third for hens; Westervelt Haywood, first for hens; A. F. Haass, Buffalo, N. Y., third for pullets.

EXHIBITION YARDS.—Houdans—James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y., first; Daniel Pinckney, South Onondaga, N. Y., second. White Crested Black Polish—W. J. Stanton, city, first. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—James Forsyth, first. Rose Comb White Leghorns—James Forsyth, first. Single Comb Silver Duckling Leghorns—J. L. Hanchett, Westfield, Mass., first. Single Comb Brown Leghorns—James Forsyth, first; W. Ellery Bright, Waltham, Mass., second; C. E. Howell, Elmira, N. Y., third. Single Comb White Leghorns—Whiting Farm, Holyoke, Mass., first and second; John C. Haynes, Annandale, N. J., third.

PRIME ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Annual Meeting of the Yacht Racing Association Delegates.

The annual meeting of the New-York Yacht Racing Association was held at O'Neill's, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, last night. Twelve clubs were represented. There are now eighteen clubs in the association. The Oceanic and Shrewsbury Yacht Clubs were dropped for non-payment of their dues, the Staten Island Athletic Club has gone out of existence, and the New-Jersey Yacht Club resigned.

Several amendments to the sailing rules of the association were discussed and adopted. They relate to the measurement of yachts. The new rule for hull measurement adds one-third of the overhang forward and aft to the water-line length, and clubs in the association may elect to sail their regattas under this or the length and sail area rule that is generally used by the larger clubs. After the amendments were adopted, the Secretary was ordered to have 1,000 copies of the constitution and by-laws printed.

The following officers were elected: President—A. J. Prime, Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club; Vice President—E. Langerfeld, Hudson River Yacht Club; Secretary—George Parkhill, Columbia Yacht Club; Executive Committee—A. F. Adams, Newark Yacht Club; A. T. Roe, Jersey City Yacht Club; Dr. E. N. Brandt, Tower Ridge Yacht Club; Capt. "Joe" Elsworth, Bayonne City Yacht Club, and A. C. Longyear, Newark Bay Yacht Club. Robert K. McMurray, the Treasurer of the association, holds over. He was a delegate from the Staten Island Yacht Club, which has ceased to exist. In a few days he will be returned as a delegate from another club, and will then be re-elected Treasurer.

It was decided to hold the annual regatta of the association on Labor Day, as usual.

Sportsmen's Association Election.

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Sportsmen's Association was held yesterday afternoon at 313 Broadway. The report of the Exposition Committee showed a most encouraging state of affairs for the coming Exposition, the amount of rentals for space assured at this time exceeding the entire amount for spaces taken in at the First Annual Sportsmen's Exposition held last May. The committee's report showed that there were not but thirty odd spaces remaining untaken, and that there were applications in for more than half of these.

The annual meeting of the association was held after the adjournment of the Trustees' meeting. The reading of annual reports of the various officers was waived, and the election of the Board of Trustees for the year 1896 resulted as follows:

P. G. Sanford, J. A. H. Dressel, Charles Tatham, Justus Von Lengerke, Charles Daly, Frank W. Sanger, Harry C. Palmer, Charles H. Luscomb, and Alfred Chasseaud.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Charles Tatham; First Vice-President, Charles Daly; Second Vice-President, Justus Von Lengerke; Treasurer, J. A. H. Dressel; Secretary Harry C. Palmer.

The following gentlemen were appointed as an Executive Committee: Charles Tatham, Charles Daly, Justus Von Lengerke, J. A. H. Dressel, and Charles H. Luscomb.

Messrs. Dressel, Von Lengerke, and Luscomb were appointed by the Chair as a committee to undertake the revision of the constitution and by-laws and report at an early meeting of the Board of Trustees.

A number of new members were admitted to the association, among them being Mr. E. Detmold, Charles H. Luscomb, ex-President of the L. A. W., and Mr. Whittlesey, of the Overman Wheel Company.

Doings of the Beagle Club.

A quarterly meeting of the National Beagle Club of America was held at the rooms of the American Kennel Club, 55 Liberty Street, Monday. The members present were Hermann F. Schellhass, J. W. Appleton, George B. Post, Jr., A. Wright Post, H. L. Kreuder, John Bateman, and George W. Rogers.

The new officers for the coming year installed were: President—Hermann F. Schellhass; First Vice President—J. W. Appleton; Second Vice President—George B. Post, Jr.; Third Vice President—John B. Lozier; Secretary—George W. Rogers; Treasurer—George Lalck; Executive Committee—A. Wright Post, N. A. Baldwin, John Bateman, and officers.

Joseph Lewis of Moodus, Conn., was nominated as one of the official judges in place of A. Wright Post, who declined to serve. Messrs. Miffin Wharton, Islip, L. I.; W. C. Duff, Philadelphia, Penn., and C. F. Lewis, New-York, were elected to membership. Messrs. J. W. Appleton, George W. Rogers, and H. L. Kreuder were appointed a committee to formulate plans for a Futurity Stake, to be run at their field trials, which will be submitted at the next meeting of the club, which will be held at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 10, 8 P. M.

The committee on special prizes appointed is Messrs. J. W. Appleton and A. Wright Post, and on Pedigrees, W. S. Clark of Linden, Mass.

Corinthians' Mess Dinner.

The members of the Corinthian Fleet of New-Rochelle will have a mess dinner at the Brunswick on Thursday, Feb. 20. After the dinner the annual meeting will be held. The officers to be elected for the coming season have not all been selected yet. Charles Pryor will be renominated for the office of Commodore, and J. D. Sparkman for Secretary. The new Treasurer will be Charles Chamberlain.

Lone Star Boat Club Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Lone Star Boat Club was held last night at the Arena. The following officers were elected: E. Hafer, President; H. Keller, Vice President; H. Wolf, Secretary; Louis Bathman, Treasurer; S. G. Stern, Captain; S. B. Brainer, Lieutenant; Board of Directors—De Witt Cohen, A. L. Solomon, L. Rosenthal, E. Weil, G. M. Dubrean, F. Hessel.

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LEAGUE POLITICS LIVELY

Delegates to the Assembly May Stampede for Cossum for President.

WILLISON'S LIEUTENANTS CONFIDENT

Indications that the Racing Board May Favor Giving Cabanne and Murphy Another Trial—Knight's Mission.

League politics is booming and will continue to grow in interest and importance until the wheelmen select their officers and brush up the cycling shop furniture for the year in Baltimore next week. On every hand the pedalers talk of little else, and if this year's National assembly is not a record breaker in more ways than one, many will be greatly mistaken.

Locally the main issue seems to be the contest for the Presidency. Chief Consul Potter, as everybody knows, is an Elliott man, and the majority of the New-York delegates favor the Bostonian. Therefore it is not surprising that the talk in town is in support of President Willison's rival. In the South and West the latter is said to be very strong, and his lieutenants claim a majority for him.

There was some talk yesterday to the effect that the delegates might stampede for Cossum of Poughkeepsie, which would be a very possible occurrence under certain conditions. Mr. Cossum is very favorably known in league circles, and, besides, is one of its most brilliant members. He does not seek the office, however.

Chief Consul Robert Gentle of New-Jersey was asked yesterday what stand his delegates would take on the Presidential question. "We will go to the assembly," said he, "unpledged in every respect. We have very decided views on certain matters, and will vote as a unite, but whether we will support Mr. Willison or Mr. Elliott I don't care to say at present."

The New-Jersey delegates will leave for Baltimore on the same train with the Empire State party on Sunday evening. They go over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, starting at 6 o'clock.

An important meeting of the Racing Board will be held on Sunday afternoon, when the advisability of reopening the Titus-Cabanne-Murphy case will be discussed. It is believed here that the sentiment among the members of the board is in favor of giving the suspended men another trial. This belief was strengthened yesterday by the statement that Herbert Knight of Newark, the new Chairman of the Rights and Privileges Committee, had been requested to review the testimony in the case and give an opinion as to whether the trio should be heard again. Mr. Knight will leave for Baltimore on Friday night or Saturday morning. It is thought in racing circles that Cabanne and Murphy will be reinstated if a new trial is granted. As to Titus, it is not thought he will be pardoned, for he has contradicted himself on several occasions.

In order to complete arrangements for good roads day, (Monday,) Chief Consul Potter, who is Chairman of the Highway Improvement Committee, will leave for Baltimore to-night. The setting aside of a whole day for the discussion of road matters was Mr. Potter's idea, and he has been foremost in all preparations for it. In planning for the big good roads dinner on Monday evening Mr. Potter has had the valuable assistance of Chief Consul Sams of Maryland and Col. Albert Mott, one of the league's most faithful workers. Besides the Governor of Maryland, there will be present Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and others of prominence. The latter will probably have something to say on good roads.

A. R. Edmister of Lincoln, Neb., Chief Consul of that State, was a visitor yesterday at the New-York division headquarters in the Vanderbilt Building. He is going to the National assembly. Another Chief Consul coming from a distant point is W. B. Pinney of Phoenix, Arizona. The Chief Consuls of Minnesota and Washington will be represented by proxy.

ANOTHER SHOW FOR BROOKLYN.

The Associated Cycling Clubs Will Hold It in Clermont Rink.

Following the announcement that the Cycle Club of Brooklyn would hold a show in the Armory Building early in March, comes another statement telling of a second show in the city across the bridge. The statement was given out yesterday by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Brooklyn, and runs as follows:

"For some time past the Associated Cycling Clubs of Brooklyn have been arranging to hold a cycle show at the Clermont Avenue Rink during the week beginning March 5. They were somewhat surprised, therefore, by the announcement of a similar exhibit to be given by the Cycle Club of Brooklyn. While the Associated Cycling Clubs regret not having before made their plans public, they feel assured that the carrying out of their undertaking on the broad and liberal lines proposed will be attended by no clash of interests, and it goes without saying that such an exposition should, to insure success, be conducted by that organization embracing the leading clubs and the greatest number of wheelmen.

"The Associated Cycling Clubs will leave no stone unturned in their endeavor to make this cycle show a brilliant success, and, with this end in view, they have secured the services of Louis Buckley of Philadelphia, under whose management were conducted, among others, the great New-York Candy Show and the Pittsburg Exposition. The allotment of spaces has been placed in the hands of a committee of clubmen, and will be made on a fair and equitable basis. Plans of the rink are being sent out, and many spaces have been already spoken for.

"At the monthly meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs next Monday evening an Advisory Board of cycle agents and manufacturers will be organized, when the plans will be officially ratified and a number of sub-committees appointed, the details of which proceeding will be made public."

Records of the Cyclist Bowlers.

Sawyer of the Golden Rods still maintains his lead in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs for THE NEW-YORK TIMES highest-average medal. The averages are exceptionally good, and the prospect is bright for an exciting wind up. Olozaga, the Atalanta crack, is in second place, while "Charlie" Starr, the Golden Rods' Captain, is a very close third. The records of those having 160 or over are as follows:

Name and Club.	Games Rolled.	Average.
Sawyer, Golden Rod	8	179½
Olozaga, Atalanta	7	174 3-7
Starr, Golden Rod	11	173 9-11
Wadleigh, Jersey City	10	170
Riordan, Catholic Club	12	168 9-12
Berdan, Tourist Cycle Club	12	168 4-12
Shiman, Golden Rod	10	167 6-10
Wilchens, Golden Rod	10	167 1-10
Millar, Atalanta	11	165 9-11
Brock, Catholic Club	12	163 5-12
Taylor, Tourist	12	162 3-12
J. Beam, Riverside	12	161 6-12
H. Beam, Riverside	12	160 4-12

Reduced Fares to League Meeting.

Delegates to the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, which will be held in Baltimore on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week, have been granted a rate of one fare and a third for the round trip on the certificate plan. Each person desiring the excursion must purchase a first-class ticket (either limited or unlimited) to the place of meeting, for which he will pay the regular fare, and upon request the ticket agent will issue a printed certificate of purchase, which will be signed by the Secretary of the Assembly. The certificate must be presented when a return ticket is purchased, and this may be had for one-third of the purchase fare.

Mileage Records of the Lexingtons.

The mileage contest among the members of the Lexington Wheelmen is a source of much good-natured rivalry. The fine weather in January was taken advantage of by a number of riders, and the result is that they have a very good start in the competition. Not all of the members have handed in their mileage cards for last year, but the leaders have done so, and the following shows their records: Clarence Ruch, 5,786 miles; H. W. Mills, 2,430; Harry Hayward, 2,100; W. A. Jewell, 2,020; J. N. Terry, 2,200; Charles Baron, 1,700; E. H. Fitch, 1,510; J. M. Ringen, 1,830; I. Lockwood, 1,515. The club gives a medal to each member riding 1,500 miles, and an extra bar for each additional 500 miles. The initiation fee, which was suspended some time ago, will be put in operation again on April 1.

The Excelsiors' Social Meeting.

Despite the stormy weather of Monday evening the social meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club was well attended by the members and their friends. The programme consisted of music, recitations and dancing, and Miss Manheim, a charming little miss of twelve, and a most graceful dancer, entertained those present with the Carmencita dance and the "Daughter of the Regiment." Mrs. Waters's dialect recitations were loudly applauded, as was also Mr. Wunsch's rendition on the piano. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Raisbeck, Miss Raisbeck, Miss Grese, Miss Legasse, Mr. Mesigh, Miss Sheehan, Mr. Gade, Miss Risley, and Miss Carrie Blatt.

Planning Lacrosse Games.

The University of Toronto is trying to arrange for a lacrosse competition between the Canadian universities and Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, and University of Pennsylvania. They have written to each of the universities named, asking them if they would be willing to enter such competition, and if they can arrange matters with the American universities they will offer a silver challenge cup to be competed for. The University of Toronto lacrosse team were very well pleased with the reception accorded them on their visit here last year, and the offer of a lacrosse challenge cup is a direct result of that visit.

St. George A. C. Cricketers.

At the annual meeting of the cricket section of the St. George Athletic Club, which was held at the clubrooms, 207 East Sixteenth Street, Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford; Vice Presidents—W. Foulke and W. S. Schieffelin; Captain—W. H. Ainsworth; Vice Captain—T. C. Turner; Treasurer—A. E. Collett; Secretary—Frederick J. Chadwick; Executive Committee—The Rev. W. H. Garth and J. E. E. Armstrong; Delegate to New-York Cricket Association—Frederick J. Chadwick.

That Cyclist Pool Tourney.

The Social Intercourse Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs is making a second attempt to start a pool tournament. Notices have been sent to the different clubs in the association asking if they will enter such a tournament and requesting an answer before Feb. 10. The replies should be sent to P. A. Brock, 12 Desbrosses Street, this city.

Cycle Board of Trade Officers.

President Coleman has made a selection of a suite of offices for the Cycle Board of Trade in the Shoe and Leather Bank Building, corner of Chambers street and Broadway. The suite chosen is on the ninth floor, but cannot be permanently occupied until May 1. In the meantime quarters will be established on the eighth floor of the same building.

Harlems' Monthly Reception.

Invitations are out for the next monthly reception of the Harlem Wheelmen, which takes place at the Ellersile, 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a week from next Monday evening. These affairs are among the pleasantest of the season in cycling circles.

The Sanction for the Boston Show.

The proposed Boston cycle show, for which many arrangements have already been made, will not be sanctioned by the Cycle Board of Trade. President R. Lindsay Coleman of the board announced this yesterday.

Livery Men to Rent Bicycles.

Bicycles are crowding their equine rivals to the wall, slowly but surely. The announcement comes from New-Rochelle that the livery stable keepers of that place and Mount Vernon have decided to put in a supply of wheels and rent them at the rate of $1.50 a day.

AMONG THE WHELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A junior auxiliary will be formed by the Dean Cycle Club in the near future. At its last meeting seventeen applications for membership were received. The officers of the club are: President—C. H. Davis; Secretary—F. Coite; Financial Secretary—Mrs. Le Claire; Treasurer—Mrs. C. H. Davis; Captain—W. Le Claire; Lieutenant—Mrs. F. Coite; Color Bearer—Arthur Davis; Chairman Membership Committee—H. Abbey.

—A battalion of the United States Military Wheelmen was organized in Indianapolis on Monday evening, with every prospect of a highly successful career. The old Indianapolis Light Infantry Bicycle Corps forms the nucleus of the new organization.

—The Linwood Wheelmen announce their annual ball for March 5. It will be held in Arlington Hall.

Dolan in Poor Form.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 5.—In the pigeon shooting here to-day four rounds of the contest for the Grand Prix, in which there were 102 competitors, were finished. Dolan, the American competitor, missed three birds, Roberts missed two, and Heygate and Barker one each.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—A new feature has been introduced in Wheel Talk by Editor L. J. Berger, under the heading of "Wise and Otherwise," which is open to all contributors. It is a department of miscellany which appears weekly in the last pages of the bright publication, the matter being of the sketchy character. A series of articles on bracing, which are now being published in Wheel Talk, are one of interest to riders about as much as to repairers or manufacturers, because of their thoroughness and simplicity. It is remarkable how little this organ of Morgan & Wright's has to say about the tires that are good. It is about the only one of the publications issued by a dealer that is filled with crisp and instructive matter, which one may read without being on guard for the ambushed "ad."

—Among the things that were shown "on the side" at the New-York Show was an adjustable handle-grip, which looked like a good thing. The grip, or handle, is attached to the handle-bar by a universal ball and socket joint, and the mechanism (which is entirely within the handle) is so arranged that the rider, without slacking his speed, can, by a half-turn of the wrist and handle to the left, loosen the grip from the bar sufficiently to enable him to move it either vertically or laterally until it is in a position which exactly suits his convenience and comfort. By a half-turn to the right the grip is again securely fastened in position. The idea is to give change and rest to the wrists.

—The rubber chipping off the canvas or cuts in tires are among the annoyances of the wheelman's life. If the canvas is left exposed the tire will in a short time be completely destroyed through the damp working its way in. The following is an excellent receipt for the making of rubber cement. It is said to turn as hard as the original rubber: Bisulphide of carbon, 160 parts; gutta-percha, 20 parts; caoutchouc, 40 parts; isinglass, 10 parts. It should be dropped into the crevices after they have been properly cleaned. The tire should be bound lightly with thread, and allowed to dry for twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

—It is a fact that few riders, even racing men, appreciate that the track wheels put out by manufacturers in most cases cost double to produce what the regular stock wheel costs. In many cases every racing wheel is put up by hand in the tool room, and actually costs more to make than it sells for.

—The small importance as yet attached to American made cycles as a factor in British trade calculations is evidenced in the fact that The London Cyclist, in an exhaustive article on "Foreign Competition," takes no notice whatever of the American-made machines.

—Astonishing as it may seem, it is a fact, nevertheless, that the Pope Company has stock wheels which retail at $500 each. These are the so-called "Tiffanyized" bicycles, with gorgeous silver mountings. It is needless to say that they are attractive wheels.

—Having conquered St. Augustine, Newport, and Harlem, Sidney Bowman, sighing for new fields, has put the Cleveland on the stage, and supplied it to the bloomer girls in "The Lady Slavey."

—J. C. Merwin & Co. will handle the Ouida line at their Park Row store.

ON GREAT SOUTH BEACH

The English Steamship Lamington Ashore in the Fog.

AT FULL SPEED WHEN SHE STRUCK

A Life-Line Thrown Aboard and a Breeches-Buoy Rigged—Believed She Can Be Floated Without Damage.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Feb. 5.—In a dense fog that hung over the Long Island coast last night the English steamship Lamington, with a cargo of fruit from Valencia, Spain, forged at full speed into the sand of Great South Beach, two miles east of the Blue Point Life Saving Station. All night long she rocked in the surf, while big combers swept over her. No lives were lost, however, and to-day all the crew were landed by means of a breeches buoy, with the exception of Capt. G. W. Duff, his mate, and three engineers. The steamer can probably be floated without much damage.

Jetur Payne, a member of the Blue Point life-saving crew, saw the lights of the Lamington glimmer through the mist at 8 o'clock last evening, as he was returning from the sundown patrol. There was a crash, and the big steamer's timbers groaned and creaked, while long blasts from her whistles echoed along the beach. Payne hastened to the Blue Point station and notified Capt. Frank Rork. The crew was called together and a telephone message was sent for assistance to the Bellport and Lone Hill Stations.

To launch a lifeboat was out of the question. After many attempts to fire a life line aboard the stranded vessel, the life savers succeeded at about 10 o'clock. But the crew on board the Lamington could not find the line in the rigging. Nothing more could be done, therefore, until morning. At daylight the crew found the line and hauled aboard the big hawser on which the breeches buoy was run out.

The first trip of the buoy brought ashore Jimmie Holbrook, sixteen years old, who shipped aboard the Lamington from the British training ship Formidable, which did service years ago in Nelson's fleet. Then one by one the others were brought ashore. The work had to be done slow

TO CHANGE SCHOOL LAWS

Reforms Proposed by the Superintendent of Instruction.

AGE LIMIT MAY BE REDUCED

New Qualifications of Commissioners Required—Examination of Teachers—Weak Districts May Be Consolidated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—There has been prepared in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and introduced into the Assembly, a bill amending the consolidated school law, which makes many important changes therein. The following are the principal changes:

Section 13 of Article 2 of Title 2 is amended by changing the school age from twenty-one to eighteen years, and also reducing the age from five to four years, so far as it applies to all who are actually attending any free kindergarten school legally established. Many States of the Union have established eighteen years as the maximum limit of school age, and the State of New-York appears at a disadvantage in the statistical information gathered by the United States by retaining twenty-one as the maximum school age. Few students are in attendance upon the common schools after they arrive at the age of eighteen years, and there seems to be no longer any sufficient reason for retaining twenty-one as the limit of school age. The bill, however, provides that the schools shall be free to all pupils residing in the various districts of the State until they arrive at twenty-one years.

Section 9 of Title 6 is proposed to be amended by providing that any School Commissioner may dissolve one or more districts, and from that territory organize a new district, or may unite a portion of such territory to any existing adjoining district. The enlargement of the powers of School Commissioners in this respect it is hoped will stimulate the consolidation of many weak districts, thereby creating a fewer number of districts that shall be stronger, the schools in which will of necessity be better.

Section 38 of Title 7 is amended by providing that no person shall be deemed qualified as a teacher who is under the age of eighteen years, the limit now being sixteen years. While it is undoubtedly true that many people at sixteen years possess the requisite scholarship to enable them to teach a good school, the fact remains that a person under eighteen years of age will not possess that mature judgment so essential in a successful teacher.

Section 47 of Title 7 is proposed to be amnded by providing that a Trustee cannot contract with any teacher whose certificate of qualification shall not cover a period at least as long as that covered by the contract of service. The experience of the department has been that Trustees have contracted in many cases with teachers whose certificate of qualification did not extend to the full limit of their contract, and then the department is called upon to bridge over the intermediate time by temporary licenses. It is desirable that there should be no question as to the legality of any contract under the school law with a teacher by reason of the expiration of his certificate of qualifications.

Section 10 of Title 7 is amended by substituting the word "contract" for "memorandum." At present the law requires Trustees to deliver to a teacher a memorandum of the agreement in writing. This should be an absolute contract between the teacher and Trustee, and if it is made so by law many vexatious appeals will be prevented, and the rights of both parties will be clearly understood.

Section 7 of Title 8 is amended by empowering Boards of Education to fix the compensation of a clerk and Treasurer of a Union Free School district appointed by them when the annual meeting of the districts shall have neglected to do so. Payments are made now by many districts for services which are well earned by the clerks and Treasurers thereof, but such payments are unquestionably in violation of the school law, and are a fruitful source of appeal to the department.

Section 10 of Title 8 is amended by providing that no vote to raise money for the erection or improvement of school buildings shall be rescinded nor the amount thereof be reduced at any subsequent meeting, unless it be an adjourned meeting called by regular and legal notice, which shall specify the proposed action, and at which the vote upon said proposed reduction or rescinding shall be taken by ballot or by taking and recording the yeas and nays of the qualified voters attending and voting thereat. There is no restriction in the school law as it now is over the power of a district to rescind its action by a vote by acclamation, and yet the school law requires the original appropriation to have been made by ballot or by taking and recording the yeas and nays.

One of the most important amendments is that proposed to Section 14 of Title 15. The law now empowers any school district adjoining a city or village of 6,000 inhabitants to contract with the school authorities of such city or village for the education therein of the children residing in such district, and when such contract has been made, the district quota to which such district would be entitled if it maintained its school shall still be paid to it. The proposed amendment extends this privilege so that a school district may contract for the education of its pupils with any city or village or adjoining union free school district, still retaining its district quota. School districts are also empowered to expend their money in defraying the expenses of conveying their pupils to such schools. This is a feature of the Massachusetts law which was enacted a few years ago, and which has been growing in popularity until last year more than $40,000 was expended in the transportation of pupils in such country districts. The results have been that the pupils in the weak country districts have thereby been enabled to enjoy the better school facilities of the adjoining villages and union free schools, and has been of immense advantage to the educational interests of that State. It is expected that under the provisions of this bill many weak districts will provide for the education of their pupils at public expense in adjoining districts, and give substantially the same State aid to the pupils of such districts which those residing in more favored localities are now obtaining.

Section 17 of Title 13 is amended by empowering any school district in the State to establish a free kindergarten, and provides that cshildren four years old and upward may attend therein and be counted as part of the attendance upon which the public money is appropriated.

It is proposed by another of these amendments to establish three Summer institutes for the training of teachers, which shall be free to all teachers or those fitting themselves for teaching in the State of New-York. This work has been carried on for several years in different portions of the State by the local contributions or at the individual expense of teachers. It is proposed that the State shall provide for the expense of these institutes, as it ought to do. Three Summer schools are provided for, to be located by the State Superintendent.

By far the most important amendment is that providing that no person shall be eligible to the office of School Commissioner who does not possess one, at least, of the following qualifications: First, a graduate of some college or university; second, a graduate of a normal school; third, holding a State certificate; fourth, holding a first-grade certificate under the uniform system of examinations; fifth, holding a certificate of graduation from a teachers' training class. The anomaly of placing the supervision and control of schools in the keeping of School Commissioners who are often without any qualifications whatever, and who would not be employed by the local school authorities as a teacher in the weakest country districts, has been a most serious drawback to the efficiency of New-York's school system. This bill, should it become a law, will do more to raise the standing of the teachers of the schools of the State than any legislation of recent years.

The compulsory education law of 1894 did not provide for the appointment of truant officers in common school districts. There are many thousands of cases where this defect has been a serious difficulty in the proper enforcement of this law. An amendment has been presented which provides that the Town Board may appoint truant officers outside of the cities and villages in the State and fix their compensation, and that they may be removed by the School Commissioner of the district in which such town is situated. Their powers are identical with those appointed in cities and villages. The law has been further amended by providing that the Superintendent of Schools in any city or village may commit truants where their parents consent in writing to such commitment, without calling together the Boards of Education in such cities or villages. Under the law as it now is, a truant cannot be paroled until the expiration of the period of his commitment.

This amendment permits the authorities committing to parole at any time, when in their judgment the best interests of the child demand it. The desideratum to be attained is the attendance of the child upon the local schools, and not his confinement in a truant school. The expense attending the commitment and the costs of maintenance of any truant in the common school districts of the State is made a county charge, as it is a county charge in all other cases of commitment. The law has been still further amended by providing that the attendance of a child between twelve and fourteen years of age for a period of at least eighty days shall be eighty days of the school year then current, rather than eighty days after the 1st day of October, as is the case under the existing statute.

These amendments, it is thought, will materially strengthen the school authorities in the execution of this the most beneficial enactment of recent years.

MACHINE WANTS TO CONTROL.

Republicans Scheming for Power of the Public Schools.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—There are two bills before the Legislature which propose to remodel the system of school management in New-York City. One is known as the Straus bill, which was introduced last week by Senator Page. The other was introduced yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Pavey, and in the Assembly by Mr. Austin. The former proposes to retain the school Trustees. The latter abolishes that office.

When Mr. Pavey presented his bill yesterday he wanted it referred to the Public Education Committee, as Mr. Pavey understood that the other bill was in the hands of that committee. He learned to-day that it had been referred to the Committee on Cities. For some reason it best suits the Republican machine to allow the Cities Committee to handle these bills, and Mr. Pavey found it out to-day when he tried to secure a re-reference of his bill. Mr. Pavey moved to discharge the Committee on Cities from consideration, and sent his bill to the Public Education Committee.

Mr. Ahearn opposed this, and attempted on the other hand to send the Straus bill to the Cities Committee. That brought a lively wrangle in the Senate.

Edward Lauterbach was in the city to-day, and it turned out that he favored the Straus bill, and also wanted the school bills put into the hands of the Cities Committee, which is supposed to obey machine orders more implicitly than any other on the list. Mr. Pavey did not succeed in his attempt to change the reference, and the incident has started considerable questioning. The Republican machine thinks there is politics enough in the New-York City school management to make it an object to give the machine absolute control of the manipulation of bills affecting it.

TO PROTECT WORKMEN'S LIVES.

A Bill to Prevent Accidents on Newly Constructed Buildings.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman Gledhill of New-York City to-day introduced a bill having for its objects the protection against injury or death of persons employed on buildings in course of construction.

The bill provides that it shall be the duty of all contractors and owners when constructing buildings in any of the cities of the State of New-York, where the plans and specifications require the floors to be arched between the beams thereof, or where the said floors or filling in between floors shall be of fire-proof material or brick work, to complete the said flooring or filling in as the building progresses to not less than within two stories below the one to which said building has been erected. It shall be the duty of all contractors of buildings in the course of construction in any of the cities of the State of New-York, where the plans and specifications do not require the filling in between the beams of floors to be of brick or fire-proof work, to lay the flooring thereof as the building progresses on each story to not less than within two stories below the one to which the said building has been erected. It shall be unlawful for any builder to permit any openings in the floors of any building in the course of construction as it progresses at a point within two stories below the one to which the said building has been erected, except such as may be reasonably required for the raising or lowering of materials used in the construction of such buildings.

It shall not be lawful for any builder to employ or permit to be employed above the first floor on the structural iron work in any building any person not a skilled mechanic.

Inspectors of buildings in any city where such officers are provided are charged with enforcing the provisions of the act. Any violation of the provisions shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine for each violation thereof of not less than $50 nor more than $200.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S WORK.

Committee Hearing on Mr. Andrews's Bill to Regulate It.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Before the Assembly Committee on Public Health there was an extended hearing to-day upon Mr. Andrews's bill providing that local boards of health shall have supervision over the employment of children in mercantile establishments; that women shall not work in such establishments over sixty hours a week, and that local boards shall see that a good sanitary condition exists therein at all times.

For the first time since the agitation with reference to the employment of children in mercantile establishments began, the proprietors and legislators have come to a practical agreement. Representatives of the large stores of New-York City were present before the committee when it held the hearing to-day. C. J. Rosebault, Secretary of the Retail Dry Goods Association, congratulated the committee upon having so good a report as that of the Reinhardt committee to work upon. The bill was satisfactory to all fair-minded persons. The findings of the committee were corroborated by subsequent investigation by a committee of the Central Labor Union of New-York City.

C. E. Bloomingdale of New-York went over the bill clause by clause, and made the suggestion that the time limit in the bill should be changed so that it would include only those children under the age of sixteen, instead of eighteen.

Mrs. Edward Lauterbach spoke for the working women of the State, and suggested that certain minor amendments be made which would perfect the bill.

Both Mr. Reinhardt and Mr. Meyer, the counsel for the Reinhardt committee, spoke for the bill, and the committee took the bill up in executive session. It will be reported favorably and undoubtedly passed. Those who appeared in favor of the bill in the interest of the New-York mercantile establishments were Willis Holly, E. P. Hatch, H. C. F. Koch, E. W. Bloomingdale, Mr. Leghorn, C. J. Rosebault, and W. G. Thomas, of New-York City, and James Matthews, of Brooklyn.

MANY BILLS PASSED.

The Repeal of the Anti-Pass Law Proposed by Mr. Green.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Assembly passed a large number of bills to-day, among them being the following:

Mr. Armstrong—Amending generally the religious corporations law.

Mr. Hughes—Prohibiting railroads on Woodbine Street, in Brooklyn, without the consent of a majority of property owners.

Mr. Waldo—Prohibiting railroads on Dean Street, in Brooklyn, without consent of a majorities of property owners.

Mr. Audett—Similar to Mr. Waldo's, but applying to Kosciusko Street.

Senator Lexow—The bill providing for the preservation of the Palisades, ceding jurisdiction of the State to the United States of certain land in Rockland County.

Mr. O'Grady—Authorizing the sale of State buildings at the Atlanta Exposition.

Senator Higbie—Amending generally the charter of Fort Richmond.

Mr. Audett—Increasing to four years the term of office of the Kings County District Attorney.

Mr. O'Grady—Appropriating $50,000 for balance due newspapers for publishing general laws and concurrent resolutions.

A concurrent resolution was offered by Mr. Green proposing a repeal of the anti-pass provision of the new Constitution. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Extent of the Operations of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

SOME VERY SIGNIFICANT FIGURES

Great Reduction in Operating Expenses by the Use of Mechanical Power—The Experiment with Electricity.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company, by order of the Board of Directors, has issued to the stockholders an interesting statement regarding the operations of that corporation. The system as now constituted embraces nearly 164 miles of lines, as follows: Operated by cable, (single track,) 26.34 miles; operated by underground electricity, 6.78 miles, and operated by horses, 131.38 miles.

Of this mileage, 46.93 miles, including the Broadway railway and its extensions, are owned in fee; 24.12 miles are held under lease, with the aditional security of two-thirds of the stock of the subordinate companies being owned by the traction company, and 92.45 miles are held under long leases, in no instance less than ninety-nine years.

The business and results of the operation of the entire system for the last nine months, during which time partial benefits have been derived from the roads operated by mechanical traction, were as follows:

	Nine Months. April 1 to Dec. 31.
Gross receipts	$5,320,256.85
Operating expenses	2,714,927.25
Net receipts	$2,605,329.60
Other income from dividends and rentals	242,394.11
Total	$2,847,723.71
Fixed charges	1,707,852.06
Net	$1,139,841.65
Dividends paid at rate of 5 per cent. per annum	1,088,737.50
Net surplus	$101,104.15
	Six Months, July 1 to Dec. 31.
Gross receipts	$3,613,849.78
Operating expenses	1,832,245.92
Net receipts	$1,781,603.86
Other income from dividends and rentals	161,596.08
Total	$1,943,199.94
Fixed charges	1,155,619.56
Net	$787,580.38
Dividends paid at rate of 5 per cent. per annum	696,660.00
Net surplus	$90,920.38
	Three Months. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.
Gross receipts	$1,909,280.72
Operating expenses	956,265.06
Net receipts	$953,015.66
Other income from dividends and rentals	80,798.04
Total	$1,033,813.70
Fixed charges	595,560.04
Net	$438,253.66
Dividends paid at rate of 5 per cent. per annum	342,080.00
Net surplus	$96,173.66

It thus appears that the net earnings of the company have been on a rising average, and, during the last quarter, with the Lexington Avenue cable road in operation but only one-half of the time, and over only a portion of its route, the net earnings applicable to the payment of dividends have been at the rate of about 6 per cent. er annum. Of these net earnings more than 75 per cent. came from the mileage now operated by mechanical traction. That is, with four-fifths of the mileage of the system still operated by horses, and, therefore, undeveloped, the net earnings of the one-fifth thus far improved have been so large as to carry the entire investment.

President Vreeland says: "It is not only through an increase of business that this is brought about, but also through economy in operation. When the entire traction system was operated with horses, the cost of operation was 70 per cent. of the gross receipts. The substitution of mechanical traction for horses. These figures indicate very plainly what may be expected of this system, when it shall be supplied with mechanical traction throughout and be in other respects fully developed. Moreover, the company has a sufficient amount of real estate, and a sufficient number of power stations (amounting in appraised value to more than $10,000,000, which can be equipped for a relatively small expenditure to provide for a large growth and extensions.

"The company has proceeded slowly in making the changes from horse to mechanical traction because it was deemed advisable, in endeavoring to construct a permanent system for future work, to wait until the very best and most economical method should be devised. With this object in view, the company utilized the highest order of engineering and electrical talent in making the experiment now in progress with electricity conveyed beneath the surface on Lexington Avenue. It is too early as yet to speak positively regarding the ultimate results of this experiment further than to say that thus far they have been most encouraging. Six miles of this electric road have been constructed, from One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street to One Hundred and Ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, and have been operated with complete success for seven months. The cost of operating the underground system is no greater than of operating the overhead trolley, and the cost of construction will not exceed that of the overhead trolley in the manner that would be required in New-York—more than $20,000 per mile of single track, which will be largely compensated for by the superior wearing qualities of the more substantial construction required."

MORE ATCHISON LITIGATION.

The Ownership of Part of Its Line Questioned in Court.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—A cross-bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court here yesterday that may delay the completion of the reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway. The bill raises a question of the ownership of the line of railroad from Chicago to Kansas City, denying the claim of the bonds now held by the Union Trust Company, and under which foreclosure proceedings are now pending, in pursuance to the general plan of reorganization. The complainants are Eastern parties, who claim to own 628 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each of the issue of Jan. 1, 1887, and assert that they are the only outstanding bonds of that issue.

On the other hand, the new company, which recently purchased the road at foreclosure sale, claims to be the owner of 14,721 of the bonds of the same issue, and which were pledged as security to the Union Trust Company for the general mortgage of Oct. 15, 1889. This is a general statement of the issue raised by the bill. The parent corporation is the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. A score or more of smaller corporations united in forming the general system of the railroad, with the parent body, a Kansas corporation, controlling all. From Chicago to Kansas City the road was owned by two corporations, one the Chicago, Santa Fé and California Railroad of Illinois, and the other bearing the same title, incorporated in Iowa. On Jan. 1, 1887, the two latter corporations issued bonds in the sum of $15,350,000; $638,000 of the issue was sold. The balance was deposited with the Union Trust Company as security under the blanket mortgage of the parent corporation, given Oct. 15, 1889, to secure an issue of $160,786,000.

It was this latter mortgage which was foreclosed, and under which the road was sold last September. With the purchase by the Reorganization Committee went the bonds of the Illinois and Iowa Corporations. In order to cancel that issue it was necessary to foreclose. The receivers of the road having defaulted in the interest, it is this foreclosure that the Eastern holders of $628,000 of that issue resist, and file their cross-bill in the Federal court. It is there asserted that the bonds claimed by the new company were paid off by the old, and there were left of that issue only the bonds owned by the complainants, and they were a first lien upon the road from Chicago to Kansas City.

UNION OF BROOKLYN ROADS.

Kings County Elevated Leases Part of Brooklyn and Brighton Beach.

The stockholders of the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Company met yesterday and authorized their Directors to lease to the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company a portion of the road. Out of the 10,000 shares which were represented, 7,645 were in favor of the lease, and to-day the stockholders of the Kings County Elevated Railroad will hold a meeting to make the lease.

The extension of the Brighton Beach road runs from Atlantic Avenue, at Franklin, to Fulton Street, a distance of two blocks. This extension will cost between $200,000 and $300,000.

When the connection is made between the two companies the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company will operate trains direct from the bridge to Coney Island, which will be a great benefit to the residents of the Ninth Ward, Twenty-ninth Ward, and Thirty-first Ward, furnishing them with rapid transit to the bridge.

For ten years the two companies have been endeavoring to bring about the extension, but the Long Island Railroad Company and the residents have fought the matter, taking it to court, but in each instance the decision has been in the company's favor.

Gen. Jourdan is the receiver of the Brighton Beach Company, and is President of the Kings County Elevated Road.

An Interesting War Relic.

In the private office of J. D. Layng, General Manager of the West Shore Railroad, hangs a small frame containing a photographic copy of an interesting historical letter. It reads as follows:

Headquarters Military Division, Mississippi.
Raleigh, April 21, 1865.

Gen. Johnston, commanding Confederate Army:

I have replies from Washington to my communication of April 18. I am instructed to limit my operations to your immediate command, and not to attempt general negotiations. I therefore demand the surrender of your army on the same terms that were given Gen. Lee at Appomattox, of April 9, purely and simply.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General.

The original of this letter was presented some years ago to the Union League Club in this city by Charles G. Eddy, who was Gen. Sherman's cipher operator during the war.

Hetty Green's Son's Proposition.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—E. H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, and President of the Texas Midland Railroad, arrived here from his home in Texas yesterday to confer with the officials of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway. Mr. Green made a proposition that if the 'Frisco Road was separated from the general receivership of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway the Midland would construct a line connecting the 'Frisco at Paris, Texas, with the Midland, and giving the 'Frisco an outlet through Dallas and Fort Worth to the Gulf. First steps were taken some time ago for a separate receivership. Mr. Green's proposed connection, it is claimed, will give St. Louis a new and more direct connection with the Gulf, and largely increase the territory of the 'Frisco.

Sale of Georgia Central Property.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 5.—Master Commissioner W. R. Leaken sold before the Court House yesterday property of the Central Railroad and Banking Company not covered by the mortgage under which the railroad was sold. The property consisted of real estate in Richmond, Burke, Chatham, Screven, McIntosh, Effingham, and Washington Counties, besides a lot of notes and accounts. The entire property was bid in by Messrs. Thomas and Ryan, purchasers of the Central, for the purpose of perfecting titles, and the total amount bid was $67,630.62½.

Lawler's Shortage Settled.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 5.—The defalcation of ex-General Manager Lawler of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad, was settled by his relatives this afternoon, and there will be no prosecution. The total sum was slightly in excess of $2,800. Receiver J. K. O. Sherwood and Counsel James Armstrong of the road, who have been investigating Lawler's accounts, left for New-York this afternoon.

Local Freight Agents' Association.

A local association of freight agents has been organized in this city with officers as follows: President—P. H. Marshall of the Baltimore and Ohio Road; Vice President—M. Townsend of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Secretary—F. H. Bandholtz of the New-York Central; Treasurer—L. W. Hildum of the Erie Railroad.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners have dismissed the petition against the West End Street Railway Company of Boston, which asserted that the road was using fenders on its cars which in no way complied with the order of the Commissioners, issued under an act of the Legislature of 1895. Chairman Sanford, in summing up the case, stated that it was evident to the board that the petition was brought in the interest of inventors of fenders and not in the interest of the general public.

—Representatives of Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., had a hearing Tuesday before the Eastern Passenger Committee in this city in the matter of tourists' rates from Northern and Eastern points. The people of the cities named want the same rates from Northern and Eastern points that they now enjoy from all Western points and points south of Washington.

—From the 14th to the 17th of this month the Southern Railway (Piedmont Air Line), operating the Washington and Southern Vestibule Limited between New-York and New-Orleans, will sell round trip tickets from Washington to New-Orleans and return for $27.50. This low rate is given so as to enable all to attend the carnival.

—The report of the Central Cross-Town Railroad of New-York City for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last, filed with the State Raiload Commissioner, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $147,378; operating expenses, $102,676; other income, $1,163; fixed charges, $25,644; net income, $20,221; cash on hand, $39,544; profit and loss (surplus), $27,084.

—The Elm Street system of street railways in Dallas, Texas, was sold at receiver's sale last Tuesday to George W. Davenport of Boston, who bid the property in at $100,000. Mr. Davenport represents Eastern bondholders.

—The application of the Binghampton, Lestershire and Union Street Railway Company for an increase of its capital stock from $100,000 to $250,000, was approved by the New-York State Commissioners yesterday.

—The new private car built for President D. W. Caldwell of the Lake Shore Road by the Wagner Company was delivered to him in Buffalo last Saturday, and he rode to Cleveland in it.

—C. H. Knight, the Chairman of the old Central Traffic Association Freight Committee, has been appointed assistant to Commissioner George R. Blanchard in this city.

—J. A. Emslie, Traveling Freight Agent of the Atchison, with headquarters in Buffalo, has received official notice that his position will be discontinued after March 1.

—H. E. Bleeker, Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy's St. Louis terminals, has resigned, and the position has been abolished.

—C. F. Parker, General Manager of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, denies that the road has been sold, as was reported.

—C. H. Goodrich, lately with the New-York and New-England, has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Northern Alabama.

—Orders have been issued abolishing the Atchison freight office in Philadelphia, and transferring Agent J. B. Derby to New-York.

—Charles W. Mackay of New-York has been elected President and O. E. Evans Vice President of the Indiana Central Railroad.

—W. Duncan of St. Louis has resigned as Second Vice President and Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

—Samuel F. Miller has been appointed General Agent of the Freight Department of the Chicago and Northwestern.

—An effort is being made to revive the old auxiliary association in Buffalo of the Western Trunk Line Committee.

—Thomas McKune has been appointed Roadmaster of the Wyoming Valley Division of the Lehigh Valley Road.

—For the fourth week in January the earnings of the Southern Railway Company show an increase of $23,836.

—An increase of $60,323 is reported by the Louisville and Nashville for the fourth week in January.

—Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is in New-York.

—Clinton W. Sells has been appointed Manager of the Pike's Peak Railroad.

—Elliott Durand has been made President of the Chicago Freight Bureau.

Philosophical View.

From Vogue.

Bright N. Nobby—Why don't you resent it when an elevator boy speaks to you in that tone?

Close R. Seedy—My dear fellow, he was not speaking to me; he was addressing my coat.

COTTON GROWERS ARE ALARMED

Indications that Southern Farmers Are Preparing to Raise an Unusually Large Crop This Year.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 5.—The Southern Cotton Growers' Association is alarmed at the purchase of fertilizers, mules, and supplies by cotton planters to an extent unprecedented. The organization has subordinate associations in each State, and the Presidents of the State bodies have commenced a crusade to stem those preparations for a vastly increased production this year.

President Reynolds of the Alabama association was the first to sound the alarm. He has appointed Presidents to organize each county, and has called a meeting of the farmers of each county, to be held on Feb. 22, for consultation with reference to reduced acreage. He says in an open letter:

The indications are now that we will grow anywhere from a ten-million to a twelve-million bale crop this year. Should this occur, I predict that cotton will be slow of sale at from 3 cents to 4 cents a pound.

The other State Presidents will inaugurate similar campaigns, which will probably somewhat decrease the present desire to double last year's planting.

THE AFFAIRS OF ROBINSON & BOOTH

May Be Complicated by the Failure of the H. W. Stow Lumber Company.

The Sheriff has taken possession of the offices of Robinson & Booth, wholesale dealers in yellow pine, at 91 Wall Street, who have a branch at Fernandina, Fla., on behalf of attaching creditors.

An additional attachment was received by the Sheriff yesterday for $2,652, in favor of the Bank of the State of New-York, making a total of $6,064. The last attachment is on an accepted draft of William D. Wheelwright & Co., lumber merchants of 82 Wall Street, who failed on Jan. 27. It is reported that these two firms are involved together on paper for $20,000.

The failure of the H. W. Stow Lumber Company of New-Haven is expected to further complicate matters. Theodore F. Booth, the junior partner of Robinson & Booth, is the President of that company. It is reported in the trade here that the H. W. Stow Lumber Company has $60,000 in paper out, given to Robinson & Booth and William D. Wheelwright & Co. for lumber, and that it would not get paper now falling due renewed.

George W. Robinson is said to be in Alabama, where he went to raise money to tide over the difficulties of his firm. Mr. Robinson is interested in several other large enterprises, and is said to be President of the Robinson Land and Lumber Company of Chicora, Ala.; President of the Pascagoula Lumber Company of Moss Point, Miss., and the capitalist of E. W. Manahan & Co.'s general store at Moss Point, Miss.

STOLEN WATCH MYSTERIOUSLY RESTORED

A Boy Brought It to a Police Station House in Brooklyn.

A boy walked into the First Precinct Station House, in Adams Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and left a package marked "Mr. Kennedy." There are three Kennedy's in the station. The package was turned over to the Sergeant of that name. He was surprised to find that it contained a gold watch.

With the package was a note, which said that the writer had been with another man Monday night when the watch was stolen in a room in Fleet Place, near Johnson Street, Brooklyn. The writer explained that he and the thief had gone to spend the night together, and that when the other man went to sleep, he had taken the stolen watch, and concluded to return it.

Not knowing to whom it belonged, the letter continued, he had brought it to the police station. It was learned that the watch had been stolen from Charles Smith, who lives at 44 Fleet Place, and it was returned to him. It was stolen Monday night, while Mr. Smith was out. The boy left the station house so quickly that it was impossible to learn anything as to the sender.

POLICEMAN DOOLEY WAS OVERZEALOUS

To be Tried for False Arrest—Thought Sunday Law Was Violated.

Acting Inspector Cortright yesterday investigated the complaint made by Mrs. Fannie Dubowsky of 10 Hester Street against Patrolman Thomas F. Dooley, of the Eldridge Street Station, whom she accuses of having falsely arrested her on Sunday last.

Mrs. Dubowsky was visiting Mrs. Goldman, who keeps a bakery at 23 Ludlow Street. Policeman Dooley, she says, dragged her away from the door of the bakery, and marched her to the station house. There was no provocation for the arrest, she said. She was discharged by the Sergeant at the station house. Dooley's excuse was that he believed the Sunday law was being violated in the bakery, and he arrested Mrs. Dubowsky because she refused to move on when he ordered her to.

Acting Inspector Cortright said that the officer had no right whatever to make the arrest, and entertained charges against him, on which he will be placed on trial before the Commissioners.

HIS WIFE THINKS HIM INSANE

Prof. Dowd Hopes Not—Magistrate Commits Him for Examination.

Daniel L. Dowd, professor of physical culture, with offices at 9 East Fourteenth Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of insanity, preferred by his wife.

He came to court without opposition, and when asked by Magistrate Deuel what he had to say in answer to the charge, he replied simply that he hoped that he was not that sort of a person. Magistrate Deuel committed him to the care of the Commissioners of Charities for an examination as to his sanity.

According to Mrs. Dowd the professor has for some time been a little unbalanced mentally. Lately, however, his vagaries have become more pronounced. He talked incoherently at times, and his eyes assumed a glassy stare.

Prof. Dowd is well known all over the world through his excercising methods and machines. He has made and spent at least two fortunes.

HAD NO ADDRESS BUT BELLEVUE

Insane Woman with Two Boys Wandering About Town.

A well-dressed young woman who was accompanied by two small boys walked into a drug store at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street shortly after midnight yesterday, and remarked to the clerk: "I am going to put my boys to bed here while I call at Bellevue Hospital to see Dr. Parkhurst. We are all very tired, for we've been walking since 10 o'clock this morning."

The clerk called a policeman, who questioned the woman, and learned that she was Mrs. Maynard Chrystal of "no address particularly, but Bellevue." The older of the boys said that his name was Willie, and his brother's "Ormie." Their father was an engineer, and they lived "up town somewhere."

All efforts to discover the woman's address proved useless, and as she was plainly insane she was sent to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hopital. The boys were transferred to the care of Matron Travers at Police Headquarters.

Religious Notices.

ATTENTION, BUSINESS MEN!

"Ownership and Service" will be the subject of REV. A. C. DIXON'S address, Cooper Union to-day, 3:30 P. M. W. S. Weeden and others will sing. Miss Anna Park, cornetist. Admission free.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

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Tour to Mexico and California, Feb. 14. Florida Tours, Feb. 14 and 28. Washington Tours, Feb. 14, March 6, and May 6. Also Tours to Lookout Mountain, Gettysburg, Richmond, and old Point Comfort. Tour to Japan, China, etc., Feb. 24. Tours to Europe, March 21, May 16 and 23, June 20, and July 4. Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

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Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.
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WINTER SEASON.
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The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college

MORE ROOM FOR PUPILS

Board of Education Wants Exclusive Use of Essex Market.

WHAT THE LAST SCHOOL CENSUS SHOWS

Commissioners Vote to Support Bill Repealing the Law Respecting the Compulsory Study of Alcohol in Public Schools.

The first business that engaged the attention of the Board of Education at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon was the consideration of a letter from City Superintendent Jasper, which read:

"During the year 1895 no less than 4,000 children were refused admission to schools in the Tenth Ward, owing to a lack of accommodation. I find upon investigation that a floor in Essex Market that could be utilized for class purposes, affording additional accommodation for nearly 1,000 pupils, is occupied at present by an organization known as the Volunteer Firemen's Association. In the interest of the children who are desirous of instruction, I would recommend that such action be taken by your board as will lead to securing the rooms now occupied by that organization."

There was considerable talk on the subject, and Commissioner Joseph J. Little, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, drafted a letter asking the Mayor and the Sinking Fund Commissioners to take such action as would secure to the Board of Education the entire use of the building. The letter was approved and forwarded.

In the course of the debate, President Maclay said that it was an outrage that any organization should enjoy free quarters at the expense of the children. He did not wish to be held as reflecting on the volunteer firemen, because he once ran with the "machine" himself, but he considered that it would be cheaper for the city to lodge the organization at the Hotel Waldorf than to allow them room necessary for the better education of the children.

Commissioner E. D. Rogers reported that on Jan. 30 there were 10,336 attendants at the evening lecture course.

The figures of the school census taken by the police in December last were submitted. They show 222,351 males and 226,142 females, a total of 448,493. Of these, 362,909 are attending public schools, at other schools are 65,285; at work, 22,780; truants, 983; out between the ages of four and eight years, 65,117; out between the ages of eight and twenty-one years, 101,390. Of the total, 5,685 do not speak or write English, 907 are deaf and dumb, and 133 are blind.

The Finance Committee presented a synopsis of the financial account for the year 1895. Resources from the funds of five years, from 1890 to 1895, were given, and also from special fund, consolidation act, and bonds proceeds. The expenditures and sums relinquished were also set forth, and the balance put down for Dec. 31, 1895, was $866,276.86.

On motion of Commissioner Strauss the board voted to support Assembly Bill No. 238, to repeal the law compelling the schools to include the study of alcohol and other narcotics in conjunction with the studies of physiology and hygiene.

The Committee on Sites reported favorably on these sites for new schools: At One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Brook Avenue, at Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets and Avenue A, at Ninety-first Street and First Avenue, and at 71 and 73 Pitt Street as an adjunct to Grammar School No. 4.

The special committee of five appointed to ascertain and report if temporary school quarters can be secured to accommodate the children referred to in Superintendent Jasper's report requested that attendance officers be assigned the task of locating and reporting to the committee any available buildings in the congested districts in the Tenth, Twelfth, and Nineteenth Wards.

The report further suggested that as many of the names that go to swell the list of children suffering from lack of school accommodation are evidently of the same children reported from different schools to which they have applied, a clerk be employed in Mr. Jasper's office to examine such lists and eliminate the names of repeaters. The board voted to employ such a clerk at a salary not to exceed $50 per month.

BROOKLYN'S ALCOHOL BOOK MONEY.

Why Controller Palmer Says It Can't Come from This Year's Budget.

Controller Palmer has written a letter to Mayor Wurster explaining why he has refused to give his sanction to the appropriation of $20,000 to be used in the purchase of alcoholic text books for the public schools. In his letter he says:

I am advised that the law does not authorize the raising of additional moneys for the use of the Board of Education in teaching the subject mentioned in such act. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment provided certain moneys to be raised by taxation for the use of the Board of Education during 1896 and whatever duties are imposed upon the board by any law during that year, it seems to me the expense of the performance of such duties must be borne out of the appropriations for that year. At all events, I am advised without further legislation no additional moneys can be provided or appropriated during 1896.

JERSEY BRIDGE APPROACHES

Sinking Fund Commission Submits the Question to the Corporation Counsel Before Passing on the Plans.

The Sinking Fund Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon finally to pass on the plans of the North River Bridge Commission affecting the approaches to the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge, that will have its city terminal near the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street.

The commission, after an hour's discussion, decided to submit the plans for the approaches to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

The bridge commission wants the approach located on the westerly side of Broadway, extending from Forty-ninth Street to Fifty-first Street, and down to Ninth Avenue.

The Sinking Fund Commission is in favor of the site, but Recorder Goff, a member of the commission, did not like the resolution submitted for approval because no provision was made in it specifically setting forth that the intersecting streets, Eighth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, should not be closed and should not in any way be obstructed by the approach.

Alderman Olcott contended that the law already provided that none of the city streets could be closed by any such enterprise, and he held that to have that set forth specifically in the resolution would be superfluous at least, and beyond the power of the commission. He held that where the plan showed that the streets were not to be taken possession of, and that plan adopted, it could not be deviated from in the least by the company, and that to deviate from it would illegalize the whole plan.

The Recorder answered that Mr. Olcott was a strict constructionist, but he believed that in such matters the utmost care should be exercised, so that the interests of the city should at all times be conserved.

Andrew H. Green, for the bridge commission, urged that the matter be dealt with at once. The Mayor, however, said he would not vote until to the Controller was given a chance to look into the matter. It was then referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Threw His Valise into a Vacant Lot.

A valise containing a quantity of men's underwear, collars, cuffs, neckties, a shooting outfit, a brush, and a pack of playing cards, all nearly new and in a good condition, was found yesterday by a policeman in a vacant lot at One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Forest Avenue.

A resident near by said he saw a tall man, wearing a long overcoat and a derby hat, who was talking to himself and gesticulating wildly, pause at the corner, and, after looking all about him, throw the valise into the lot, immediately taking to his heels. The valise has a tag of the Westcott Express Company on it. The man is supposed to have been crazy.

They Were Married by the Mayor.

Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon married George Leissam and Camille Strauss in his office in the City Hall. The young woman was tall and pretty. She said she was twenty-one years of age, and resided at 906 Second Avenue. The bridegroom is twenty-six years of age, and lives at 316 West Fifty-third Street.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The second Plaza Assembly will take place to-night at 9 o'clock in the Prospect Heights Art Rooms, 225 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. The rooms are to be lavishly decorated with tropical plants and flowers, red being the prevailing color. Supper is to be served at midnight at small tables seating from four to eight persons. After the supper the cotillion will be led by Robert Appleton of this city. The patronesses are Mrs. J. Frederick Ackerman, Mrs. William J. Gaynor, Mrs. Emery N. Downs, Mrs. John M. Conklin, Mrs. E. C. Donnellon, Mrs. Frederick Webster, Mrs. Guido Pleissner, Mrs. C. Gimbrede, Mrs. J. G. Luke, Mrs. Foster L. Backus, Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff, Mrs. David Boody, Mrs. E. I. Horsman, Mrs. Frank B. Frear, Mrs. Harold M. Wilcox, Mrs. E. A. Olds, Mrs. Thomas McIlvaine, Mrs. L. E. Blackwell, Mrs. F. M. Crawford, Mrs. L. M. Meeker, and Miss Hotchkiss.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Smith of 62 West Fifty-sixth Street are spending the Winter abroad. They were at Shephard's Hotel in Cairo, Egypt, last week, but expected to go to Rome in a few days.

—Mrs. James Scott, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Alsten Cabell, in Richmond, Va., has returned to her residence at 590 Fifth Avenue.

—Mrs. Eugene Kelly of 19 Washington Square North will patronize a concert to be given next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in behalf of St. Joseph's Home for Consumptives. It is necessary that a sanitarium be attached to the hospital, which is in East One Hundred and Forty-third Street. Mlle. Calvé will sing at the concert, and other artists will assist. Tickets can be obtained either from Mrs. Kelly or from Miss Marié, Treasurer, at 111 West Forty-third Street. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Theodore A. Hevemeyer, Mrs. Joseph Marie, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict, Miss Leary, Mrs. Wysong, Mme. Le Couteul de Caumont, Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, Miss de Barril, the Misses Gibert, Mrs. Leon Marié, Mrs. John Watts Kearny, Mrs. George Stanton Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Bolton Hall, Mrs. Del Valle, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. Delancy Kane, Mrs. T. Addis Emmet, Miss Kathleen Emmet, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Mrs. Reynal, Mrs. J. Herbert Johnson, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. Thomas Ward, Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood, Mrs. Edward Keyes, Mrs. Jenkins Van Schaick, Mrs. George Waddington, and Mrs. Mason R. Jones.

—Mrs. John Schureman Sutphen, Jr., of 18 West Eighty-third Street has sent out a large number of cards for receptions on Feb. 8 and 15, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—Mrs. Frank Northrup of 33 West Thirty-fourth Street will give a musicale and reception this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. Among the artists who will appear are Miss Lucille Sanders, Miss Martini Johnstone, and Tom Karl.

—Cards have been sent out by Miss Edith Lawrence Black of 43 East Fifty-seventh Street for a dance on St. Valentine's evening, Feb. 14. The invitations are limited to the younger unmarried set. About twenty couples will dance the cotillion.

—One of the largest receptions to-morrow will be given by Mrs. M. George Ryttenberg of 63 East Seventy-fifth Street. She will give a second reception on Feb. 21 from 3 to 6 o'clock.

—Mrs. Alexander E. Olarovsky, wife of the Russian Consul General in this city, will receive informally to-morrow afternoon and on the succeeding Fridays in this month.

—Richard Lawrence of 13 East Twenty-second Street has cards out for a dinner party at the Waldorf on the night of Feb. 15.

—At the dinner which Mrs. Isaac Kip of 448 Fifth Avenue gives on Wednesday evening of next week, covers will be laid for twenty-two persons.

—One of the largest of the Easter weddings, it is understood, will be that of Miss Louisa Robb, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb of Park Avenue, to Goodhue Livingston.

—At the second of the two Assembly balls at the Waldorf on the evening of Feb. 13, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg will receive the guests, and J. Frederic Tams is to lead the cotillion. This ball will be a much larger affair than the first one. The Empire dining room will be used for dancing and the supper will be served at small tables in the small ballroom, the gentlemen's café, and the winter garden. Nahan Franko's symphony orchestra will play music for the dancing.

—Mrs. Philip Rhinelander of 32 East Thirty-ninth Street, who is giving a series of dinner parties, entertained twenty-four guests at the second dinner of the series last evening.

—Miss Mary B. Leavy is to be the guest of honor at a large dance which Mrs. Nathaniel Hess of 141 West Seventy-second Street will give to-morrow evening.

—Mrs. Asa Alling of 151 West Eighty-first Street will give a reception on Saturday afternoon. She will be assisted in receiving by her cousin, Miss Daisy Bartlett of Warsaw, N. Y.

—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Stewart Grant and Miss Louise Scott, who are traveling with Eugene Higgins's party, have been in India visiting Mrs. J. H. A. Tremenheere, formerly Miss Jessie Van Auken.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Clapp of 235 West Seventieth Street will not go to Europe next Summer. They have rented a fine place of ten acres at Southport, Conn., a half mile from the Sound.

—Mrs. Henry M. Johnston, Mrs. William Herbert Chittendon, and Mrs. George Stuart Ferrie of 67 Downing Street, Brooklyn, will give a reception on Feb. 12, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

—The fourth and last of the Wednesday cotillions took place last night at Sherry's, and was attended by about 300 prominent members of the Southern colony. These cotillions usually bring to New-York guests from Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, and other Southern cities. The dancing took place in the pink room, which was handsomely decorated with flowers and palms. The patronesses who received the guests were Mrs. William Hoe, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan. There was informal dancing up to 11:30 o'clock. The cotillion was then danced, being led by Arthur Skelton Wily, who had for his partner Miss Elizabeth Harrison of Virginia. The Board of Governors of the Wednesday for the next year will be composed of James L. Johnson, Minturn Post Collins, Heth Lonton, Henry Wilson Hodge, G. S. Dun, George Hammond Sullivan, Dr. Russell Bellamy, Percy A. Pickerell, and Archie E. Quarrier. Within the next few weeks the names on a waiting list of over 100 people who desire to belong to this organization will come up for action before this Board of Governors, and it is said that a single blackball will serve to reject any one suggested for membership.

—Mrs. Hills, wife of Dr. Arthur T. Hills of 129 West Eighty-first Street, and who is known in the musical world as Mrs. Anna Bulkley Hills, will give the final one of a series of Thursday evening musicales to-night.

—The large reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. George F. Shrady of 8 East Sixty-sixth Street was one of the largest functions of the afternoon. It was the first of two receptions in honor of Miss Harrie Moore, daughter of Mrs. J. E. G. Moore of 24 West Fifty-ninth Street, and the fiancée of Mrs. Shrady's son. The rooms were tastefully decorated with roses, pink and white and American Beauties being largely used. In the corners of the apartments were high banks of tropical plants. The hostess was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and by Miss Moore.

—The two plays given last evening at the Carnegie Lyceum by the Students' Dramatic Club proved very pleasing. A one-act comedietta, "Love and Roses," from the pen of Miss Edith W. King, had its first production. Miss King assumed the leading rôle, and was supported by Miss Helen L. Ketcham and Miss Ethel Southwick. The comedietta was followed by Sidney Grundy's three-act farce, "The Arabian Nights." Powhatan Robinson, the Secretary of the club, took the leading rôle, and others in the cast were Miss Lulu De V. Browne, Miss Adelina Rice, Miss Maud Farwell Bliss, Miss Lilian Henry, Miss Elizabeth King, George Totten Smith, Oreint C. Pinckney, and George E. Lange. Robert O. Jenkins directed the production, and George P. Smith was stage manager. As a general rule, the receipts from the various entertainments given by the Students' Club go to some charity, but last night's receipts will go into the treasury of the club. The patronesses were Mrs. J. M. Collins, Mrs. John Elderkin, Mrs. Minthorn T. Brundage, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. William O. McDonald, and Mrs. A. W. Heffernan.

—The last meeting of the Ladies' Thursday Morning Class, which is conducted by Spencer Freeland, will be held this morning at 11 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. C. W. Francis of 244 West Seventy-third Street. The subject of Mrs. Freeland's lecture will be "Russia as Affecting the Orient and the Occident." A second class will probably be arranged for the Lenten season.

—Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes of 229 Madison Avenue gave a small dance last evening for a few young people.

—Mrs. Walker Curry of 21 East Sixty-first Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Dykeman and the Misses Thornton of Montana.

—The third meeting this season of the Drawing Room Club will be held at Sherry's to-night, when Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury of Yale University will deliver an address.

—The last of the two song recitals arranged by Clarence Andres of 49 Fifth Avenue will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Sherry's. Other incidents of social interest will be the last of the Cinderella cotillions at Sherry's, the second meeting of the Thursday Roller Skaters' Club in the Berkeley Armory, the meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at the home of Mrs. George B. Post of 11 West Twentieth Street at 9 P. M., the concert for the benefit of St. Christopher's Home at 119 West Fortieth Street at 8 P. M., a reception from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M. by Mrs. James A. Scrymser of 107 East Twenty-first Street, a dinner by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew at 43 West Fifty-fourth Street, and the meeting of the Bachelors' and Spinsters' Dancing Class in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms.

—Miss Lillie Berg's musicale on Monday afternoon at her studio in the Mystic, 123 West Thirty-ninth Street, was largely attended. Among those who assisted her were Signor Volpe, the mandolinist; William Russell Case and Homer N. Bartlett, pianists; Pierre Jay Wurts, who whistled a number of selections, and Mrs. Jerome Bernheimer, Miss B. Eloise Oates, and Miss Berg, who sang several solos and duets. Among the large number of callers were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons, Harris C. Childs, the Misses Childs, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Zebley, Mrs. John W. McDonald, Mrs. Lahens, Miss Lahens, the Messrs. Lahens, the Misses Van Brunt, Mrs. Frederick W. Downer, B. Bingham Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Feininger, Miss Anne Watson McKenna, Harry Ludlam, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hutt, Mrs. Hiram B. Faulkner, Miss Annie Wright of Boston, George L. English, Mrs. Peffard, Mrs. T. H. Gelson, Miss Gelston, Rufus King Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee, J. Trevitt Pike, Mrs. Jerome Bernheimer, Miss Wetherbee, Van Campen Taylor, Mrs. M. Thurston Owens, Signor Geranno Volpe, Mrs. A. E. Olarovsky, Miss Mercedes de Cordoba, Miss Day, and Mrs. Theodore Conoly.

PATRIARCH.

Col. W. P. Thompson's Funeral.

The funeral of Col. William P. Thompson, who died on Monday of pneumonia, was held yesterday afternoon at his home, 30 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The pall-bearers were W. C. Whitney, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, August Belmont, James R. Keene, W. C. Gulliver, Elihu Root, H. H. Rogers, Gen. T. T. Eckert, and L. A. Cole. Delegations were present from The Jockey Club, the Southern Society, the United States National Bank, and from the National Lead Company.

In the absence of the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer, the rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, his assistant, the Rev. S. McGrew, officiated. The simple ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read in full, with the exception of the committal service, which will be performed when the remains are taken from Col. Thompson's old home in West Virginia to the grave.

The body was taken to Wheeling, West Va., last night for burial.

For the Relief Fund of Telegraphers.

The Telegraphers' Aid Society of New-York will hold an entertainment and reception for the benefit of its relief fund, at Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, next Friday evening. This fund was started in 1890, and since that time has provided for twenty-two burials, and disbursed $2,877.41 for relief. It cares for telegraphers in New-York in case of sickness or death who are unable to join any organization of relief. Members of the telegraph fraternity and vaudeville talent will furnish the entertainment. The reception will follow, when the lovers of dancing will have a chance to enjoy themselves. The music will be of the very best.

The New Lessee of Clermont Hotel.

Ralph A. Gushee of 397 St. Nicholas Avenue is the new lessee of the old Claremont Hotel, at the northern end of the Riverside Drive. He took possession last Tuesday.

Mr. Gushee was the manager for E. S. Stokes at the Claremont for more than three years. The hotel has been closed since April, 1895, the Park Board having revoked the lease to Mr. Stokes.

The building was erected about 140 years ago, and has many historical associations.

COMING EVENTS.

—Reception and promenade concert in aid of Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital; Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn, this evening, 9:30.

—Concert in aid of St. Christopher's Home for Children, Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street, this evening, 8:15.

—Free organ recital by Richard T. Percy, Tom Karl, and Mrs. Lucille S. McGuckin, Marble Collegiate Church, this afternoon.

—Lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," by the Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman; Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, this evening.

—Girls' High School commencement exercises; High School Building, Brooklyn, this evening.

—Review of the Seventh Regiment by Gen. McAlpin; armory, this evening.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hessberg—Brilleman.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—A wedding attracting more than usual interest, between two young society people, was solemnized at the Temple Beth Emeth to-night, the contracting parties being Miss Rose Brilleman and Mr. Samuel Hessberg. Long before the wedding ceremonies commenced the synagogue was well filled with relatives, friends, and Albany's representative citizens, who were entertained by the music of Prof. Belding and Holding's orchestra stationed in the organ loft. Promptly at 7 o'clock the strains of the "Lohengrin Wedding March" were the signal for the entering of the bride, who was leaning on the arm of her father, Mr. I. Brilleman. They proceeded up the centre aisle, followed by the ushers, Messrs. Benjamin A. Mann, J. Herbert Cone, Fred W. Schier, William Lowenthal, Silas Sporborg, and Edward K. Scheftel of New-York City. There were no bridesmaids. At the chancel the procession was met by the groom and ex-Recorder Albert Hessberg, his brother, who acted as best man.

The altar and pulpit were hidden by ferns artistically arranged. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Max Schlessinger, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Neet. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the wedding party left the church to the music of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

The bride was in a wedding gown of ivory-white satin en train, with high neck, long sleeves, bodice trimmed with point lace, forming a bertha and terminating in a jabot down the side of the skirt. She wore a necklace of several strands of pearls, connected by diamonds bars with a diamond heart pendant. Her veil was of tulle, completely enveloping the figure, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The bride and bridegroom, after the ceremony, proceeded to the residence of the bride's parents, on Madison Avenue, where a reception was held. After the reception the happy couple left for New-York, whence they will go to the Royal Ponciana, Lake Worth, and will spend the months of February and March in Florida. Friends were present from New-York, Brooklyn, Des Moines, and Chicago.

Terry—Lawrence.

The marriage of Miss Julia Ellen King Lawrence, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ricketts Lawrence of 216 East Eighteenth Street, to Arthur Terry, a son of Luther Terry of Rome, Italy, took place yesterday at high noon in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Stuyvesant Square.

The bride is related to many of the old families of New-York. Peter Van Brugh Livingston, the great-grandfather of the bride's father, was President of the first Colonial Congress that met in New-York.

Many representatives of the Livingston, Van Rensselaer, Schuyler, Ireland, and other prominent families attended the wedding. The floral decorations of the chancel and altar in the church were very simple, consisting in the main of tropical plants and clusters of white roses.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of the church. The best man was John Dennis. Miss Anna Constable was the maid of honor. She wore a gown of white silk and chiffon. The bridesmaids, Miss Alida Chandler, Miss Edith Speyers, Miss Rosalind Richards, and Miss Salina Seward, wore gowns of white mousseline draped over pale green silk.

The bride's gown was of white satin, very simply made. There were no trimmings on the skirt, but on the corsage was a quantity of point lace. Her veil, which was of tulle, was fastened to the hair with a diamond sunburst.

The ushers were Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris, Col. Howard Constable, Columbus Baldwin, Jr., William North Duane, Benoni Lockwood, Jr., John A. Weekes, Jr., and W. C. Le Gendre.

Following the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents.

Kinsolving—Bruce.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 5.—Miss Sally Archer Bruce of this city was married at noon to-day in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, to the Rev. Arthur Barksdale Kinsolving, rector of Christ's Church, in Brooklyn.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop G. H. Kinsolving of Texas, a brother of the bridegroom.

The best man was John Rutherford of Richmond, Va., and the maid of honor was Miss Kathleen Bruce. The bridesmaids were Miss Ellen Douglas Bruce of Berry Hill, Va.; Miss Ellen Hobson, Miss Maud Stokes, Miss Mary Pace, Miss Annie Tennant, Miss Duguenie Tennant, and Miss Kathleen Anderson of Richmond; Miss Virginia Atkinson of Baltimore, and Miss Eleanor Orr Lee and Miss Edith Grosvenor Rogers of Brooklyn.

The ushers were George Rush Rogers of New-York, George C. White, James Douglas Bruce, Asa Rogers Lee, and Wythe Leigh Kinsolving of Virginia; Frank Junkin and Robert Edward Lee, Jr., of Washington, D. C., and Robert C. Campbell, Allan Potts, and George K. Lee of Richmond.

Following the ceremony there was a small reception and a breakfast at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Joseph R. Anderson.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sedder Bruce, a granddaughter of the late Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, and a niece of Thomas Nelson Page, the author. She is also a niece of Philip Bruce, William Cabell Bruce, President of the Maryland Senate, and of James Douglas Bruce of Bryn Mawr, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsolving will make their home at 155 Amity Street, Brooklyn.

Atwood—Jarvis.

The marriage of Miss Helen Pearce Jarvis to Dr. Charles Edwin Atwood took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the pink ballroom at Sherry's. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John E. Burke.

The bride was given away by Admiral Erben of the United States Navy. She wore a gown of heavy white satin and point lace. The veil of point lace was secured to the coiffure with an aigrette of diamonds. The maid of honor, Miss Anna Milner Jarvis, sister of the bride, wore a gown of mousseline de soie over white silk, and carried a bunch of pink roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Laura Bassett, Miss Adele Erben, Miss Josephine Gleason says that the Fire Commissioners would become personally liable for all salaries paid out to persons not properly appointed.

The twenty-four policemen dismissed recently on the ground that they had been illegally appointed have organized and employed counsel to bring proceedings for their reinstatement. The men feel confident that the courts will restore them to their places. In the meantime applications for appointment to the force are being handed in thick and fast.

Long Island.

—An unoccupied furnished house at Hempstead was set on fire Tuesday by a tramp. The tramp broke into the house and kindled a fire in the kitchen stove. He left a quantity of firewood on top of the stove, and while he was sleeping on the kitchen floor the wood caught fire, and, falling off the stove to the floor, the fire spread over the kitchen. It was discovered in time to save the house from destruction and the tramp from being burned to death. He was arrested, and said his name was John Tuyson. He was locked up.

—Southampton has decided to vote on the question of disincorporation. The balloting will take place Feb. 15. Some residents believe that the village would be better off under the general town government, and that taxes would be lower.

Clifton Edgar, William Edgar, George F. Bentley, Henry Hand, Walter J. Read, and Fisher Booth.

Jellinek—Lauferty.

Miss Louisa Lauferty, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lauferty, of 29 West Ninety-fifth Street, was married yesterday at noon to Edward Jellinek of Buffalo, N. Y.

The wedding was celebrated in one of the parlors at Sherry's, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Kaufman. There were neither bridesmaids nor ushers. A breakfast followed the ceremony.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The annual banquet of the Crockery Board of Trade will take place to-night at 6:30 at the Waldorf. The banquet is held during the session of the National Association of Jobbers in this city, and about 200 gentlemen from all parts of the country engaged in the china and glass trade will be present. The speakers include St. Clair McKelway of The Brooklyn Eagle and Daniel G. Thompson of this city, together with a number of prominent pottery merchants from New-York and other cities. A handsome souvenir, characteristic of the trade, will be presented to each guest as a memento.

—Hans Theede of 317 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, who Tuesday morning shot and killed his foreman, Franz Seidel, mistaking him for a burglar, was arraigned for examination in the Harlem Court yesterday. Theede told the story of the unfortunate occurrence, and was corroborated by his wife. The Magistrate said there was no doubt that the killing of Seidel was the result of an unfortunate mistake, and discharged Theede from custody.

—Dalton & Verande have applied to the Excise Board for a hotel license for the basement and first floor of 115 and 117 West Twenty-third Street, formerly occupied by Koster & Bial. Coudert Brothers have sent in a protest on behalf of St. Vincent de Paul's Church. Father A. P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers and Louis and Samuel Cachs, who have a mercantile building adjoining, are also protestants. A hearing has been set for Feb. 14.

—A team of horses driven by Henry J. Riger of 916 Eighth Avenue ran away at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street yesterday, and collided with a wagon driven by Louis Fisher of 528 Washington Street. Fisher and his helper, Tony Bolster, were thrown into the street. The former received a scalp wound, and the latter had his left leg broken. Both were taken to the New-York Hospital.

—A number of milk dealers were found guilty and fined in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, on the charge of selling impure milk. Some of the defendants, though adjudged guilty, had sentence suspended, because of valuable information imparted by them to the Board of Health. The heaviest fine imposed was $250, upon Henry Petry, a dealer at Delancey and Sheriff Streets.

—Michael O'Donnell, the fireman on the St. Paul, who walked into the Hudson Street Hospital on Tuesday night in such a battered condition that he fell fainting on the floor, was said to be slightly better yesterday. His body is covered with bruises, and he has a possible fracture of the skull. O'Donnell has made no statement as to how he came by his injuries.

—The annual concert and reception of the United Associations of New-York Letter Carriers will be held at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, Monday evening, Feb. 17, at 8:15 o'clock. Thomas F. O'Malley is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will preach the annual sermon to the command under Col. William Seward next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

—Miss Alice Mona, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Clark, will be married to Mr. Fred Wright Crum at noon on Monday next at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Mr. Crum is connected with The Judge Publishing Company.

—The California tours of Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb are proving very popular. There are three returning routes, and tickets are good on any train until July. Details may be had at 31 East Fourteenth Street, New-York.

—The Literary Society of St. Francis Xavier's Church will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on Feb. 13 by a dinner and literary programme at 30 West Sixteenth Street.

—The cable between Aden and Zanzibar has been repaired, restoring cable communication with the east coast of Africa at normal rates.

Brooklyn.

—Charles H. Luengene of 414 Broadway, New-York City, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Aaron Marks of 296 Myrtle Avenue, the charge being grand larceny. In August, 1892, Marks alleges that he sent a lot of furniture to Luengene's auction rooms, which was disposed of for $600, but he never received any of the proceeds. Luengene was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500.

—Superintendent McKelvey of the Police Department yesterday issued a general order calling attention to the fact that Chapter 502 of the Laws of 1879, makes it unlawful for any person, unless a registered pharmacist, to retail drugs in the County of Kings. This order was found necessary, as it has been ascertained that grocers are selling drugs and poisons.

—Archibald L. Sessions, William I. Thompson, Edward T. Cadwell, J. F. Jordan, and Stephen M. Coyle have been appointed a committee by the Young Men's Democratic Club to investigate the Assembly district plan suggested by Warden Patrick Hes. They will report at the next meeting of the club.

—Mayor Wurster has written to the Presidents of the Brooklyn Heights and the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Companies that the fenders attached to their cars are more than six inches from the tracks, and that they must attach fenders that will come below that distance.

—Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, yesterday modified an order in the proceeding for the voluntary dissolution of the Conklin Manufacturing and Lumber Company, so as to allow Jacob H. Werberisky to sue on a claim of $1,665.27 against the company.

—Lucian Conterno, in the Supreme Court, yesterday obtained an order enjoining the Musical Mutual Protective Union from enforcing the suspension pronounced by it against him, and from interfering with the members of the union employed by him.

—Judge Aspinall and Judge Hurd, in the County Court, made these appointments yesterday: John J. Barrett, John F. Davis, and Thomas F. Buttling as clerks, and Simon D. Crane as official. Buttling is a brother of the Sheriff of Kings County.

—Harry E. Ranous pleaded not guilty in the County Court yesterday to the charge of having collected $60 for rent and converting the money to his own use. He was employed as janitor by ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin.

—Adelberg Hilliken, who attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum at the stable at 25 Bainbridge Street, Jan. 31, was held for the Grand Jury yesterday. He is a brother-in-law of Col. David E. Austen.

Long Island City.

—The Board of Fire Commissioners has declined to audit the pay rolls of the department for January until each fireman produces a certificate showing that he was appointed according to the provisions of the civil service law. Mayor Gleason says that the Fire Commissioners would become personally liable for all salaries paid out to persons not properly appointed.

—The twenty-four policemen dismissed recently on the ground that they had been illegally appointed have organized and employed counsel to bring proceedings for their reinstatement. The men feel confident that the courts will restore them to their places. In the meantime applications for appointment to the force are being handed in thick and fast.

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE TESTS.

Of our Furniture:—Comparison with the best specimens of Renaissance and Colonial work.

Of our Draperies:—Their harmony with their surroundings and accentuation of the decorative schemes when hung in the room for which they are made.

Of our Decorations:—The way they overcome the interior defects of houses, and fill them with the special beauty that their inhabitants enjoy.

Of our Prices:—Your unwillingness to go elsewhere for furnishings or decorations when once you have been here.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Royal

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Baking Powder

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Gov't Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

A number of south side villages have within a few months voted on the same question, and in each case a majority vote was cast in favor of continuing the corporation. It is predicted that Southampton will vote against a change of government.

—About one-tenth of the assessed valuation of the town of Smithtown is embraced in land owned by the State, and the town officers have concluded that if the State will pay one-tenth of the debt, with interest, the arrangement will meet with their approval. It was at first suggested that the State should pay one-half of the debt. It is intended to introduce a bill in the Legislature looking to the relief of the town as stated. The bonded debt amounts to $50,000.

—William Smith of Springfield was arraigned before Justice Wood at Jamaica yesterday charged with not sending his children to school. Smith was prosecuted by direction of Deputy Superintendent of Instruction Wright, who is inspecting the schools in the Jamaica district. The case was adjourned for a week. The Jamaica School Trustees have employed Lawyer William F. Wyckoff to prosecute the parents of all children not attending school.

—The police force of Whitestone consists of Dennis Carll. He styles himself Captain. He has held the position for over twenty years. A few days ago the Board of Village Trustees passed a resolution abolishing the office, and has declined to audit the Captain's salary of $40 for the month of January. Carll continues to fulfill the duties of his office, and threatens to bring suit against the Trustees if they do not pay him.

—Horse thieves made their appearance in Roslyn early yesterday morning. They tried to break into the barns of John F. Newman and Mrs. Sarah Willetts. In both cases the people were aroused by the barking of dogs and the thieves fled. A good many guns were cleaned and loaded in Roslyn yesterday, and sharp eyes will be on watch there for some nights to come.

—The business of The Southside Observer, a newspaper published at Rockville Centre, is to pass into the hands of a corporation. The paper has for years been published by Wallace Brothers. Charles Wallace will continue as editor, and Sidney Smith, who

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POLITICS AND THE PULPIT

A Church That Advertised for a Republican Minister.

PASTOR SUPPORTED MR. CLEVELAND

Wealthy Men of the Village Refuse Support on This Account—Looking for Money from an Old Estate.

HARTFORD, Vt., Feb. 5.—An effort is now being made to secure for the Congregational Church of this place a legacy of $1,000 left it by Edward W. Marsh, who died in Plainfield, N. J., in 1808.

A Brooklyn man who owned some property in Plainfield wanted to sell it, and found a purchaser. The purchaser's lawyer, in looking up the title of the property, ran across the will of Mr. Marsh, who had formerly owned the land. The legacy to the Hartford church had, apparently, never been satisfied, and the lawyer wrote to the church authorities, who investigated.

The will provided that in event of the executors failing to remove the bodies of Mr. Marsh and his brothers to the town burying place in Hartford, Vt., the Congregational Church of that town should receive $1,000. A brother, Leonard Marsh, and Carman Parse were named as executors. Leonard, who was also a residuary legatee, never qualified as executor and Parse administered the estate.

So far as is known, the provisions of the will either as regards the disposal of the bodies or the paying of the money, have never been carried out, and a suit will be started to reopen the estate, though nearly thirty years have passed.

The money, if recovered, will come to the church in a time of great financial need, owing to an unusual series of events through which it has passed in the last two years.

The village of Hartford, which, like all proper towns, "nestles among the hills" in the eastern part of Vermont, had, until two years ago, led a prosperous and quiet life as regards its one church. At that time its pastor decided to leave.

Every available method of filling the gap was tried for a considerable time. "Supplies" were engaged and rejected. Temporary substitutes were found in the pastors of the villages near by and in those of the professors of an adjoining college whose names were preceded by "Rev." But all this, it was seen, was but temporary. Church affairs could not prosper until some one was found who could not only fill the pulpit, but the little white parsonage on the main street. A committee of seven men and women was appointed, who met with great regularity at the office of the chief lawyer of the place.

The committee, whose leading spirits were women, found no easy task. They realized that the pastor they wanted must have certain qualifications not always found in one man. They wanted a young man, so that he might keep pace with the thought of the day, yet one who was already married.

Much thought and much correspondence were devoted to the subject, without avail. The churchgoers of the town grew tired of constant change. The committee finally reached the conclusion that there was no reason why business methods should be out of place in church matters, and decided to advertise.

This was the result of their decision, which appeared in The Outlook in September, 1894:

WANTED.—A minister for a progressive country parish; must be young, married, a Republican, and interested in social and club work; salary, $1,200 and parsonage. Address SUPPLY COMMITTEE, Hartford, Vt.

The insertion of that word "Republican," was the beginning of trouble. No one knows surely who was responsible for it, though certain members of the committee at once disclaimed any knowledge of it.

The advertisement was effective, at least. The religious journal in which it appeared kindly gave it additional publicity by a strong editorial article denouncing any attempt to bring partisan politics into religion. Answers began to pour in from all sources. Some were merely written in a spirit of indignation at the notice, and others were from ministers, with and without politics, who wanted the position.

The one that met with most favor ran as follows:

Sept. 8, 1894.

Supply Committee, Hartford, Vt.:

Dear Sirs.—Your advertisement in The Outlook was especially interesting to me, not only as a direct and noval way for getting the attention of ministers desiring a parish, but also because your description corresponds so fully with my own case. A progressive church in which there is a desire for social work is just the most attractive field for me.

The church of to-day should certainly be keenly interested in every phase of the social and political life of the time. But its zeal for wise and righteous dealing with present-day problems should not be bounded by the lines of any party or class. And while the pastor of a church, and the members, too, may have their decided preferences and convictions which may bind closely to their political organizations, the whole work of preaching and Christian endeavor in the church should bear no exclusive or partisan name, and should deal with all ideas and men and things on the highest plane of moral and Christian truth and practice. The people, therefore, among whom the minister is doing his work should never have occasion to think of him as a Republican or as a Democrat, a Prohibitionist or a Populist. But he should be such a man that they must think of him always as having no malice and all charity, but fearless as well as kind in rebuking evil, and calling for righteousness and unselfish and patriotic devotion from every public servant and every citizen. Probably you agree with the above position, though your preference for a Republican minister is liable to be read as an emphatic part of the equipment of the minister desired.

The writer of the letter, Herbert W. Boyd, was finally engaged and installed as pastor of the church. All went well for a time. As the congregation filed down the aisles when the service was over, one pillar of the church would say to another: "Good sermon our pastor gave us this morning," and the pastor would be invited home to dinner.

But this state of peace was doomed to end. It began to be whispered that Mr. Boyd was growing "Socialistic." It is certain that he once preached a sermon in favor of "good roads."

Those whom these rumors most affected were the members of the Morris family. A large part of the wealth of the town emanates from the Hartford Woolen Company, of which Ephraim Morris is President, his brother, E. W. Morris, Secretary, and his son-in-law, Charles Cone, Treasurer. Mr. Morris is a woolen manufacturer, a Republican, and a protectionist, and was fully in sympathy with the demand for a Republican minister. He finally became particularly worked up over the minister's sermons. The last straw, it is said, was a sermon on "Honesty in Politics." Mr. Morris was forced to believe that a man who could preach on that subject must have voted for President Cleveland.

Scorning all subterfuge, he marched to Mr. Boyd's house and insisted on knowing for whom he had voted at the last election.

"For Mr. Cleveland," answered the minister.

"And who in the election before?" thundered Mr. Morris.

"For Mr. Cleveland also."

Mr. Morris waited to hear no more. He left the parsonage, and at the same time left the church, so far as attendance and support are concerned. He would not be preached to by a man who had voted for Cleveland.

His relatives followed suit. Not long after a church meeting was held, at which a member of the Morris faction moved that the relations between the church and Mr. Boyd be severed. No one at first dared vote against the motion. Some three or four voted for it, and it was carried.

A woman of unusual strength of mind, the wife of an ex-Governor of Vermont, moved that all who wanted to keep Mr. Boyd stand up. The motion, whether regular or irregular, was carried, and a majority of the members stood.

It was then decided to re-engage Mr. Boyd at a salary of $1,000, hoping by this cut of $200 to meet the financial loss which the defalcation of the Morris faction would cause.

The warfare, if it can be called a warfare, is still on. Mr. Morris and his relatives no longer worship—at least in the village church. It is said by the members of the faction which supports Mr. Boyd that the Morrises have stooped to guerrilla warfare—to such methods as giving dances Friday nights that the village young people may be led away from the evening prayer meeting.

Financially, the loss of the Morrises is severely felt. Otherwise, the church services go on as usual. The annual fair was a great success, and chicken-pie suppers are still held "in the church parlors."

The only fear of Mr. Boyd's friends now is that he may resign, realizing his unpleasant position, and knowing the faithful have great difficulty even in raising $1,000.

It is for this reason that the Congregational Church of Hartford, Vt., is anxiously wondering what will be the result of a suit against the estate of a man who died twenty-seven years ago.

PROF. ROENTGEN'S DISCOVERY

REVIEW OF THE EXPERIMENTS BY PROF. SILVANUS P. THOMPSON.

What He Says of the Wonderful Addition to the Marvels of Science and Possibilities to be Unfolded.

Of those who take a lively interest in the discovery of Prof. Roentgen Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson is prominent. A contribution by him on the subject to The Saturday Review has been published in The Electrical Engineer, as follows:

"A very singular scientific discovery has just been made by Prof. Roentgen of Würzburg. It depends on the transparency of materials to those kinds of radiation which are invisible to our eyes. For long it has been known, and it was a favorite point in the lectures of the late Prof. Tyndall, that the invisible waves of heat which are stopped by metals can penetrate through rock salt; and that the equally invisible actinic (or photographic) waves can penetrate through quartz, but are largely stopped by glass. Then Abney discovered means of photographing the heat waves, and succeeded in photographing, by its own invisible radiations in a dark room, a kettle full of boiling water. Later it was found that an opaque screen of the hard, black India rubber, known as ebonite, is transparent to heat waves.

"Some seven years ago, by the researches of Hertz and of Lodge, it became known that electric waves, though arrested by metallic screens, can pass readily through walls of stone, brick, or wood, or through the human body. Meantime, discovery had advanced in another direction. In Crookes's classical researches on electric discharges in high vacua, he discovered that in the extremely attenuated gaseous residues in the tubes which he employed, the discharges from the negative pole, or kathode, can cast shadows on the walls of the inclosing tube. These kathodic rays have been investigated by many experimenters, including Goldstein, Wiedemann, and Lanard. They were found to be curiously active in exciting phosphorescence, and to travel quite differently from ordinary rays of light. The lamented Prof. Hertz added to these discoveries the observation that these kathode rays, though incapable of passing through glass, would pass through thin sheets of metal, which would be quite opaque to ordinary light.

"And now Roentgen has put a crowning touch to these facts by the remarkable discovery which has excited the Viennese press. He has succeeded in finding a means of photographing an object of metal, though it may be all the while shut up in a wooden case. A special source of light (a Crookes tube stimulated by electric discharges) is placed behind, and the camera, or rather the sensitive sheet, in front of the wooden box. These special radiations pas sthrough the box more readily than if it were of glass, but cast a photographic shadow of whatever metal object may be in the interior. This is scarcely photography, in the ordinary sense of the word. It is rather the photographic registration of the shadows.

"Glass lenses cannot be used to concentrate these rays; hence they cannot be employed to form images. If a sheet of sensitive paper is in turn shut up in a wooden box, and an object of metal is placed in front, its shadow as cast by the radiations from the Crookes tube is imprinted on the paper. No 'exposure' (as the photographer understands it) is necessary. Indeed, the sheet of paper may be shut up in one box and the metal object in another, and yet the photograph may be taken. In the same way Prof. Roentgen is able to photograph a man's skeleton through the skin, flesh, and clothes, which for this purpose are photographically transparent, while the bones are opaque like the metals. Placing his own outspread hand outside the closed box containing the sensitized sheet he obtained a print of the inner bones and the rings on the fingers.

"Whatever, then, the new kind of light may be that produces these effects, it differs both from ordinary light and from the ordinary photographic rays, as well as from the visible kathodic rays discovered by Crookes; for the latter pass through metal, but are stopped by non-metallic substances. Prof. Boltzmann, whose authority in physical optics stands undisputed, regards the discovery as of the utmost importance from the scientific standpoint; for it reveals the existence of phenomena not explained in any of the accepted theories of light or of electricity.

"To the public the discovery is no less wonderful; it adds one more to the marvels of science. To photograph in total darkness seems inexplicable; but that we should be able to photograph through walls of wood or through solid and opaque bodies is little short of a miracle. We shall now be able to realize Dickens's fancy when he made Scrooge perceive through Marley's body the two brass buttons on the back of his coat. We shall now be able to discover photographically the position of a bullet in a man's body. Even stone walls will not a prison make to the revelations of the camera."

OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT MAY 1

The Lands of the Red Lake Indians in Minnesota to be Sold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day decided upon May 1 next as the date of the opening for settlement of the agricultural lands of the Red Lake Indians in Minnesota, which embrace about 800,000 acres, and will be sold at $1.25 per acre. To-day Senator Nelson and Representatives Towne and Eddy, and Chairman Baldwin, of the Chippewa Commission, called upon the Secretary regarding the matter. The Congressional delegation favored June 1 as the date of opening, and Mr. Baldwin wanted April 1. The Secretary split the difference in time, and made it May 1.

It looks as though the request of the Chippewa delegation of Indians in Minnesota, to reduce the Chippewa Indian Commission to one member, would be complied with. Secretary Hoke Smith will recommend to Congress that it pass a law to this effect. In the event of this recommendation being complied with, the present Chairman of the commission, Major M. R. Baldwin, formerly a member of the House of Representatives, would be retained. The other members are J. M. Smith of Wisconsin and B. D. Williams of Alabama.

A BOARD OF ELECTIONS FOR BOSTON

Bill Introduced in the Legislature Providing for Four Members.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—There was introduced into the Legislature this afternoon a bill for the establishment of a Board of Elections for the City of Boston. The bill provides for a bi-partisan board of four citizens, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to serve five years.

A member may be removed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council for such cause as he shall deem sufficient and shall express in the order of removal. The salary of the Chairman shall be $5,000, of the other members $4,500 each, and the board shall appoint a clerk at a salary of $2,500 to be paid from the treasury of the City of Boston.

The board may appoint deputies, whose salaries shall be paid by the City of Boston, as shall also all the expenses of maintenance. The board must make detailed annual reports in December to the Governor and the Mayor.

Judge Aspinall Wants More.

Judge Joseph Aspinall of the County Court, Brooklyn, who, while a member of the State Senate, became known as "Fighting Joe," was elected last November to a six-year term as County Judge of Kings County.

He does not think six years is long enough, and he intends, he says, to ask the Legislature to enlarge the powers of the County Court and extend the term of the Judges to fourteen years, the term of service of Supreme Court Justices.

EX-GOV. OSBORN'S VIEWS

The Kansan Talks on the Silver Issue and Monroe Doctrine.

KNOWS SOUTH AMERICAN PEOPLE WELL

What He Says of the Position of Republicans of His State on Money Matters—Praise for President Cleveland.

Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas, diplomat and politician, is at the Holland House in this city. A strong personality in Southwestern politics for nearly forty years, his experience has not been confined to this country alone. He was United States Consul General at Santiago, Chile, from 1872 to 1874, and in a similar capacity served with distinction at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, during President Arthur's Administration. His residence in South America and the facilities he enjoyed for observation gave him an intimate knowledge of the various peoples whose sentiments are in hearty accord with the Monroe doctrine.

It is now nearly twenty years since the ex-Governor left the Southern Hemisphere, and during the interval he has become a stronger factor than ever in Kansas politics. There is as a result of environment a silver lining to his Republicanism. Mr. Osborn was interviewed yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Republican sentiment in our State," he said, "is divided on the silver question. A large element favors free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, while many other people, not prepared to go so far, are enthusiastic supporters of a more liberal use of the white metal than obtains at present.

"It is amazing how strongly Kansans, especially Republicans, feel about the bond issue. They are utterly opposed to the means now being adopted for the purpose of increasing the Treasury reserve. Democratic sentiment in the State is divided, but mainly favors free coinage."

"How far will the local Republicans follow the National party on this issue?"

"I anticipate that the party in the State Convention following the National Convention will approve the latter's action, as it is probable that the Republican Party at St. Louis will indorse bimetallism qualified by metallism which shall insist in maintaining the value of all moneys at a parity with each other."

The ex-Governor does not pretend to favor any particular aspirant in the Presidential race, but he smiled when mentioning Major McKinley's name.

"Major McKinley," he said, "seems to be very strong in the State, and his popularity is not waning. During a visit there he made a large acquaintance. Gov. Morton has friends in Kansas, but both Reed and Allison have a strong following. The State delegation to the National Convention is very likely to be divided. It would not be surprising if the delegates at large, six in number, went solid for McKinley.

"I want to correct an erroneous impression respecting Kansan mortgaged indebtedness," said Mr. Osborn with warmth, as he drifted away from politics. "Our State has been the butt for the satire of paragraphers and jealous rivals. The State is very prosperous, and the eastern portion has no superior in America as an agricultural country. In the 'boom' days many of the loans were almost forced upon our farmers. The interest to-day is being paid as promptly as anywhere else. Thrifty and intelligent people, who do not expect to pluck dollars from rose-bushes, should come to Kansas.

"President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan boundary question was just and right," declared Mr. Osborn.

"The Monroe doctrine, my diplomatic experience taught me, is, people us, a vital principle with all the South American republics. Beyond any doubt the present agitation will result once for all in a general understanding on this hemisphere respecting the real scope of the doctrine. Until a few months ago, I venture to say, the South American people were more familiar with President Monroe's famous message than the people on this continent.

"Rest assured there will be no war over the boundary dispute. England is just as much concerned in maintaining the Monroe doctrine as we are. It cannot be denied that the interpretation of it among many of the Latin republics varies considerably, but of course the main principle with all remains the same."

"Is England as aggressive as pictured?"

"Did you ever hear of a first-class power letting anything pass by?" was the reply. "The Anglo-Saxon is a dominant, forceful character. He is everywhere. Sometimes he treads on other people's toes, and trouble results. Human nature is human nature.

"I would like to venture the prediction that the United States will shortly be compelled to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, if the present rebellion continues much longer. This right once acquired, the aspect of affairs will quickly change. The Cubans are certainly making a big fight.

"I look for a peaceful termination of the boundary dispute between Chile and the Argentine Republic. It all hinges on what constitutes the real watershed of the Andes. During my stay in Santiago war nearly broke out over the same matter. I was accepted as mediator, and succeeded in effecting a provisional settlement satisfactory to both countries."

PROGRESS IN GERMANY, TOO

Provision for the Higher Education of Women Will Be Made Soon.

Berlin Dispatch in The London Standard.

The semi-official Hamburgische Correspondenz to-day calls attention to the increasing interest shown in Germany in the question of the rights of women. It says:

"The woman's rights agitation, now vigorously going on in England, is being watched with the keenest interest in Germany, where also the question is a burning one. As regards the establishment of a German university for women, the well-known Berlin Professor of Law, Dr. Dernburg, holds that women who have the requisite capacity for academic study have also a right to it, but that it is quite another question whether it would be wise to admit both sexes indiscriminately to the German universities. He thinks it would be better to reserve one of the universities mainly for women—Giessen, for instance, which is beautifully situated in the middle of the empire."

I may mention that Frau Emilie Kempin, Doctor Juris and private lecturer (Privat Docent) on English and American law in Zurich University, was admitted as an expert at the bar of one of the Berlin law courts at the beginning of the present year. The Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt will probably be the first of the German States to try the experiment of female factory inspectors. The Prussian Government last session also promised to try it, admitting the necessity of such officials, considering the large number of women and girls employed in factories. Hitherto, however, it is only a project.

Many women all over Germany are drawing up a strenuous protest against the attempt made in the new German Civil Code (in contrast to the Criminal Code) to assign to women a position different from that of men, and especially to burden them with all the duties of responsible persons without granting them the rights of such. The protest is aimed chiefly against the laws regarding property proposed in the new code, which are stigmatized as "a positive retrogression," and points to the English "Married Women's Property act" of 1882 in proof of the reproach.

Would-be Train Wreckers Confess.

WAUPACA, Wis., Feb. 5.—John and William McCunn were arrested at Amherst last night for an attempt to wreck a Wisconsin Central passenger train near here on Friday night. They confessed, and said their object was to wreck the train and rob the passengers.

U. S. Cruiser Columbia Arrives.

The United States cruiser Columbia arrived here yesterday from Hampton Roads. She anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I., in the afternoon.

BROKE RULES OF PSI UPSILON

Alumni of University of Chicago Revive a Defunct Chapter of the Fraternity Without Authority.

Members of the college fraternity of Psi Upsilon are much aroused over a move which was made at the University of Chicago last Saturday, when certain graduate members of the old Chicago University Chapter initiated some of the present undergraduates of the university without authority from the governing body of the fraternity.

The Psi Upsilon Fraternity is one of the oldest and best known of the college Greek-letter societies. It was founded in 1833 at Union College, and has always had a reputation for extreme exclusiveness in admitting new chapters. It now has nineteen branches, representing most of the prominent Eastern colleges and some of those in the West.

The society had a chapter known as the Omega in the old University of Chicago, which, when that institution became little more than a name, died out. With the new life of the university under the generous gifts of Mr. Rockefeller and others, an application was made about four years ago by a group of young men calling themselves the Omega Club for a new charter for the Omega Chapter.

This application was refused at three successive conventions of the fraternity, though there was reason to believe that it might ultimately have been granted.

It now appears that the graduates of the old chapter, without waiting for the fraternity to act, have initiated thirteen members of the university. The alumni make the claim that "the alumni of the defunct chapter of the University of Chicago are permitted by the constitution of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity to initiate this body of petitioners at the new university. In other words, the constitution gives the alumni of every inactive chapter the right to re-establish that chapter if the institution revives."

The whole move was planned with great secrecy. So prominent a member of the fraternity as A. A. Stagg, the famous Yale pitcher, who is now a member of the Faculty of the university, knew nothing about the matter until the new men had been initiated.

News of the initiation was received in this city yesterday by Herbert L. Bridgeman and F. S. Bangs, who are members of the Executive Council of the fraternity, and who have taken prominent parts in the work of the organization. Mr. Bangs said yesterday afternoon to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The whole affair is entirely illegal. There is absolutely no authority for these men taking the action they did. These so-called initiates will never be recognized by the fraternity."

The new chapter will probably endeavor to secure representation at the next general convention of the fraternity, to be held this Spring at Ann Arbor, with the University of Michigan.

TOOK THE LIVES OF SEVEN PERSONS

A Chicago Man Kills His Parents, Wife, and Three Children and Commits Suicide—Was Out of Work.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—An entire family, consisting of seven persons, was found dead this morning, the result of the murderous work and suicide last night of Richard Kloettke, a carpenter, residing at 207 Berteau Avenue. The dead are:

KLOETTKE, RICHARD, aged thirty-eight.
KLOETTKE, KATE, his wife.
KLOETTKE, MINA, his mother, aged seventy-one.
KLOETTKE, JOHN, his father, aged seventy-three.
KLOETTKE, MINA, his daughter, aged nine.
KLOETTKE, ANNA, daughter, aged eight.
KLOETTKE, EMMA, daughter, aged seven.

The discovery was made at 7:30 o'clock this morning, by a neighbor, who called at the Kloettke residence to get some work done. The victims were all killed by shots from a revolver, which was found by Kloettke's side. Kloettke had no money, and no prospect of getting work.

Kloettke had been out of work since Christmas. A pathetic feature of the tragedy is that two neighbors called at the Kloettke cottage this morning, each with the glad news of employment for him.

Each of Kloettke's victims was shot through the head, and death must have been instantaneous in each case. There was an odor of chloroform in the house, and it is surmised that the murderer had rendered his victims unconscious before firing the fatal shots. The appearance of Mrs. Kloettke alone, of all the victims, presented any indication of a struggle. Her hands were scratched and her clothing torn.

Emma and her mother were found in the rear room, while in the front room the grandparents lay in one bed, and the remaining two children in another. Kloettke's body lay on the floor. Beside him, on a chair, were a whetstone and two sharpened knives. He had emptied his revolver and reloaded it.

WISE CENSUS SUGGESTIONS

Plans for Making an Enumeration of Practically the Whole of Humanity.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

Since the next decennial census of the British Empire and many civilized countries is to be taken at the opening of the century, in the year 1900, the international statistical experts, represented by Dr. Guillaume of the Statistical Office of the Federal Government of Switzerland, are moving to secure an absolutely synchronous enumeration of all civilized peoples and of the dark races whom they rule.

At the next meeting of the International Statistical Institute, in 1897, the powers of Europe and America will have laid before them a scheme for this purpose. It happens that fourteen of the States will, otherwise, take the census at dates in the years 1900-1901, varying from June, 1900, in the United States, to the 5th of April, 1901, in Great Britain. All the States will be invited to send representatives to a conference, probably in Berne, next year, to agree on a uniform date, and the 1st or 31st of December, 1900, is proposed. The darkness of Winter would not suit many populations; for those of Asia moonlight is essential.

The uniform date fixed, the representatives will be asked to agree to the leading questions. That of occupations, at least, can be satisfactorily settled only by international agreement to insure comparison and reliable scientific induction for social and sanitary reasons.

A committee of the International Statistical Institute is now preparing a report for the meeting next year, recommending the most convenient date, formulating the most important questions of general interest, defining precisely the terms, such as occupation and house, employed in the census papers, and arranging for uniting all the States in preparative action in the course of 1898. If all the great powers are reasonable, uniformity of methods and of comparative results will thus practically be secured over the greater portion of the human race for all time coming.

Held to be Contract Laborers.

A special inquiry into the case of the four English machinists who came here under contract with a Boston firm of machinery manufacturers was held on Ellis Island yesterday. A special board of inquiry heard the case and confirmed the decision of the regular board, which was that the men had violated the alien contract labor law, and that they should be sent back.

At the conclusion of the conference, the lawyers announced that they would collect expert evidence in Boston and New-York and present it before the Treasury officials in Washington.

In the meantime the four men will be detained on Ellis Island, where they will remain until Secretary Carlisle renders his decision.

May Report to Chamber of Commerce.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day committee reports are expected on propositions to limit the height of buildings in the city, to build a new Custom House on the present site, to make compulsory use of the new international cable vocabulary, and to station a lightship off Fire Island.

AN ELECTRIC BRIDGE CAR

New Edison Motor Had a Private Trial Early This Morning.

A LOCOMOTIVE FOR EVERY TRAIN

Engineers Satisfied with the Experiments—No Stops for Trouble with Cables — Special Trolley Used.

The new electric motor car of the Edison General Electric Company was run for a second time, successfully, across the Brooklyn Bridge and back shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. Chief Engineer C. C. Martin, President James Howell of the Board of Bridge Trustees, and C. B. Martin, Assistant engineer of the electric company were on the motor car, which was coupled to a train of three empty bridge cars. It pulled them back and forth all right, as it had done the night before.

The trial was strictly private, not even the representatives of the press having been invited to go. The public trial of the motor car will be held at 11½o'clock this morning.

Chief Engineer Martin yesterday said he was pleased with the trial made Tuesday night.

The so-called motor car is nothing more nor less than an ordinary bridge passenger car, with dynamos geared on the axles of its wheels, and with the necessary controlling rods on the platform at either end. It is, in short, simply a trolley car.

Nothing has been altered in the interior of the motor car now being experimented with, except that the ordinary type of electrict grate heater seen in the cars of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad in Brooklyn has been put in. There are six of these heaters along each side of the car. The motor car carries passengers just as does any other car.

C. B. Martin, the Assistant Engineer of the Edison General Electric Company, who has charge of the motor car experiments on the bridge, is a son of C. C. Martin, the Chief Engineer of the bridge.

Speaking of the motor car last night, an official of the Edison General Electric Company said: "It was the success attending the electric equipment of the Intramural and the Metropolitan West Side elevated of Chicago, and the Nantasket Beach Railroad that led the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge to request the General Electric Company to equip one car with its apparatus in order to demonstrate the advantage of electric motive power on the bridge.

"The general plan, as illustrated in the case of the car now on trial, is to mount four fifty-horse power motors on the axles of one car of each train, one motor on each axle.

"These passenger car locomotives will remain with the trains at all times, and will switch the trains from the ingoing to the outgoing platform, and to the tilting sheaves, where the trains are attached to the cable.

"If, while ascending the 378 per cent. of grades, the grips on the cable should slip and the trains be in danger of stopping, the electric motors can be employed to assist the train over the summit of the bridge.

"During the early morning hours, when the cable is not running, the trains may be operated entirely by electric motors.

"By supplying each train with its own facilities for switching, the interference of the locomotives with the in-coming and outgoing trains will be avoided, and the complexity of the switching reduced one-half.

"Of course, the common nuisances of a locomotive will be done away with. The noise, steam, ashes, and gases will be completely banished.

"An inspection of the car will show that the four motors are of the General Electric, 1,200 type adapted to this equipment. Each motor weighs about 3,000 pounds, and will exert a draw-bar pull of 1,320 pounds at eleven miles an hour. The frame of the motor and the gearing are of steel. The motor is suspended so as to relieve the axle of nearly all weight.

"The trucks are of the same style as used on the Chicago West Side elevated road, and have the combined advantages of a passenger and locomotive truck. They are made in Chicago.

"The controlling apparatus is in duplicate, and the motors can be operated from either platform.

"In order to avoid obstructing the platform, the controllers are situated underneath the car body. These controllers are of the well-known L 4 type, which have given such satisfactory service in Chicago. Each controller can operate the four motors or any two of them, as desired.

"The power for switching is to be obtained from an overhead line. A special trolley—unique in many features—has been designed for this work. It may be operated in either direction without reversing, and remains in contact with the trolley wire at all times.

"The automatic circuit breaker is situated within easy reach of the motorman, under the hood of the car.

"It is also the desire of the Trustees to heat the cars by electricity, and twelve electric hearters will be put in each car. These heaters, made by the Consolidated Car Heating Company of Albany, have a maximum capacity of forty square feet of radiating surface at 400° Fahrenheit. Five degrees of heat can be obtained by means of a controlling switch.

"The electric car-lighting system of the bridge is equipped with apparatus nearly all of which was made by the General Electric Company, and has given entire satisfaction since its installation nearly a year ago.

"With each train equipped with electric light, heat, and motive power, and possibly with a telephone connection, the bridge railway will fitly illustrate the advance in electric art of this day."

THE POND WILL CASE POSTPONED

Interesting Developments Expected on the Coming Trial.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 5.—The opening of the celebrated Pond will case in the Superior Court to-day, before Judge Thayer and a jury, was delayed until 2 o'clock on account of the illness of Anson Phelps Pond, the playwright of New-York, who is the appellant.

Charles M. Pond, the testator, died about two years ago, leaving a large tract of land, about ninety acres, to the City of Hartford for a public park, and a fund of $200,000 for its care and maintenance. His brother, Anson Phelps Pond, appealed from the probate of the will, on the ground that the land given to the city was entailed by the will of his father, Charles F. Pond, the former President of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, and that his brother's habits were such that he was not mentally competent to make a will. He alleges that his brother was a confirmed opium fiend and drunkard, a believer in spiritualism and in the magic of Ouija boards.

Much interesting testimony is expected as the trial develops. Eight prominent lawyers have been engaged on the case. Mr. Pond was unable to appear this afternoon, owing to illness, and Judge Thayer adjourned the case until next Tuesday. The trial will last six weeks or longer.

Died in a Hotel by Inhaling Gas.

Robert J. Varley, an engraver on steel, whose address is 1,519 Broadway, was found dead yesterday in a room in Smith & McNell's Hotel, 190 Washington Street, where he registered Tuesday evening, having succumbed to gas, which was escaping from a burner turned on full force.

The police are inclined to believe that the man committed suicide, as the windows and the door of the room were securely fastened. No letters of any kind were found about the body, nor was there a clue that would show he had intended taking his life.

Postmasters for New-York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of Postmasters for New-York: Charles F. Terhune, Binghamton; Patrick Harley, Potsdam; Christopher Whiting, Franklinville; Leonard W. Young, Bay Shore; S. Henry Vandyck, Coxsackie; Henry C. Sargent, East Aurora; Theodore Smith, Goshen; Annie Larrabee, Oyster Bay.

PROSECUTION ENDS ITS CASE

The Friends of Supt. Lathrop Surprised at the Little Evidence That Has Been Brought Against Him.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—It does not look as if Jeline White of Clinton County would get the job of Warden of the Clinton Prison. The investigation of charges brought by ex-Congressman John M. Wever against Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop has not thus far developed anything which will make it necessary for Gov. Morton to remove that official, and all of a sudden this afternoon the prosecution announced that it had nothing further to offer. It rested its case.

Inasmuch as nothing has been developed which was not brought out at the legislative investigation last year, which, Gov. Morton declared, did not constitute charges against Gen. Lathrop, the defense was surprised to learn that the case was ended so far as the attack is concerned. By the cross-examination of the witnesses, the greater part of the testimony has been so weakened as to need little or no testimony in rebuttal. The prosecution had expected to continue two or three days, and there have been hints thrown out from time to time by the friends of Mr. Wever that there would be a sensational ending, for which what has gone before was simply preparatory. Instead of this, the end was a fizzle.

The defense was at first inclined to put no witnesses in the chair, but leave the case to the commission on the testimony of the prosecution, so confident were the attorneys of the outcome. It was determined, however, to take testimony on some points, where a full explanation has not been developed by cross-examination, and this will be done on March 2.

One of the witnesses to-day was Seth Allen of Dannemora, who testified that Albert Thayer, a brother of the Warden, who is one of the guards, was paid a "bonus" for handling certain prison-made goods. On cross-examination, it was shown that this "bonus" was $20 a month, which the Warden's brother received for labor in the care and handling of the material for the chair-bottom shop. He did this in addition to his duties as guard, and thereby saved the State an additional employe at $40 a month.

BROOKLYN P. O. IS NOT FOR US

It May, However, Swallow the Long Island City Office, Postmaster Sullivan Says —New Trolley Plan.

Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn has been in Washington for several days. He returned yesterday, and said there was no truth in the story that the Brooklyn Post Office was to become a sub-station of the New-York Post Office.

"I had a long talk with Postmaster General Wilson on that very point," he said, "and I was surprised to learn that all the information he had on the question was what he was getting from me in my efforts to learn what had been done in relation to the matter. I was told by Mr. Wilson that the idea of consolidating the New-York and Brooklyn offices had not even been thought of, and that there was no likelihood of its being considered by the department. Instead of that, the department is considering the advisability of consolidating the Long Island City Post Office with Brooklyn, and you may say that the Postmaster General commissioned me to make a study of the situation and to submit my views to him at an early day. That's how near this office is being swallowed up by New-York."

Postmaster Sullivan said that the postal service of the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Wards would be consolidated with the Brooklyn Post Office, and the new system of free-delivery service will be placed in operation by April 1. This will result in the absorption of fourteen fourth-class offices, and also in the extension of the free-delivery service in the annexed sections.

"Under the recent amendment to the civil service rules," said Mr. Sullivan, "whenever districts are absorbed as is now contemplated, all the paid Post Office employes of the affected offices come into the service of the office that absorbs them, and they are guaranteed protection so long as their service is satisfactory. They are under the Postmaster's orders, however, and may be transferred whenever he sees fit. In this way it is possible that none of the Postmasters at the offices which are coming in may be retained at their old places. On the other hand, many of them may remain. There will probably be established seven or eight carrier stations in the district, and a sufficient number of sub-stations, in charge of acting clerks, whose compensation will vary according to the amount of business transacted, from $300 a year to $900."

Postmaster Sullivan also expects to appoint two additional clerks in the trolley railway mail service.

Mr. Sullivan's idea is to discard the present system of making collections by the men, and instead the men will be utilized in other ways and the collections will be made by wagons and carts. Proposals for this service will soon be received.

THEY WANT $180,000 A YEAR SUBSIDY

The Pacific Cable Company Willing to Lay the Hawaii Cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Seymour and Mr. Baliss of New-York, the President and Vice President, respectively, of the Pacific Cable Company, had a conference to-day with Mr. Doolittle of Washington and Mr. Bennett of New-York, two of the members of the sub-committee of the House Commerce Committee, to whom the question of a Pacific cable to Hawaii, China, and Japan was referred.

Mr. Seymour said the cable would be built if the Government would pay a subsidy of $180,000 a year for twenty years. In return for this the Government's business will be handled free for all time and will be given the right of way in the matter of transmission. A second cable, he said, would be laid when the business justified.

MRS. SMITH WANTS A DIVORCE

Modjeska's Stage Manager the Defendant in a Suit.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—Friday last a suit was filed in the St. Louis Circuit Court by Mrs. Mary C. Smith asking a divorce from W. S. Smith. It is learned that the parties to the suit are Mr. and Mrs. W. Beaumont Smith, prominent on the stage. The couple are prominent in St. Louis society as well as in the theatrical world.

Mr. Smith is the son of Gen. A. J. Smith of this city. He grew up here and learned to be an actor in the famous McCullough Club. He is now stage manager for Modjeska. His wife traveled with him up to last season. The charges in the complaint are improper relations with an unknown woman in Boston during June, 1895. Mrs. Smith is here with her parents. The trial is set for Feb. 12 at Clayton.

Officers of the Royal Arch Masons.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, to-day concluded its convocation. The following officers were elected: Grand High Priest—George E. W. Stivers of New-York City; Grand Deputy High Priest—John Webb, Jr., of Gouverneur; Grand King—Philip M. Nast, Jr., of Hornellsville; Grand Scribe—Joseph A. Crane of Rochester; Grand Chaplain—James B. Murray of Moravia; Grand Treasurer—H. H. Russ of Albany; Grand Secretary—C. G. Fox of Buffalo; Grand Captain of the Host—John W. Palmer of Brooklyn; Grand Principal Sojourner—J. H. Balston of New-York City; Grand Royal Arch Captain—Alfred Guthrie of Albany; Grand Master Third Veil—William Hall of New-York City; Grand Master Second Veil—H. S. Perrigo of Potsdam; Grand Master First Veil—Adolph Muehsam of New-York City; Grand Treasurer—George McGown of Palmyra.

Break Stone or Go Hungry.

RYE, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Arrangements have been made to make tramps work for their living in this village. Several loads of stone have been dumped beside the jail, hammers have been purchased, and, beginning to-morrow, every tramp who asks for something to eat in Rye will be invited to break stone for an hour. The broken stone will be used on the highways.

CLEVER THIEF CAPTURED

The Satchel Mahaney Carried Contained Forcite and Drills.

MIGHT HAVE BLOWN UP A BUILDING

At Police Headquarters He Said He Was Going to Send It to a Friend in Buffalo—His Long Record of Crime.

An important capture was made Tuesday afternoon by Detective J. J. O'Connell of the Central Office in the person of John Mahaney, one of the cleverest burglars and sneak thieves in this part of the country. He has masqueraded under a variety of pseudonyms, among which are Harrington, Jones, and Matthews, but he is better known to

RAPID TRANSIT FAVORED

Real Estate Men Believe in the Underground System.

WOULD NOT INJURE PROPERTY VALUES

Prof. William H. Burr Said Present Plans Are the Best Yet Offered, and Mr. Parsons's Estimates Are Liberal.

There was another hearing yesterday morning at 256 Broadway by the Supreme Court Commission appointed to take evidence to determine whether a underground railroad should be built in accordance with the plans adopted by the Rapid Transit Board. It will take several days yet, it is thought, to complete the testimony, and the commission will probably hold two sessions each day until the work is finished.

William H. Morrell, who said he had studied rapid transit since 1871, made an argument against the underground plan.

"I have studied underground railroads," said he, "in London, and while it is practicable there, I think it is utterly unsuited for this city."

Mr. Morrell sad he did not think that when private capital would not take hold of the scheme the city's money should be expended in constructing an underground railroad. He predicted that as soon as the work began injunctions would be gotten by the Broadway property owners against its continuance. The underground road, he declared, would never pay, and he asked the commision to report against the scheme. Mr. Morrell said he is a retired merchant, having an address at 41 East Forty-first Street, and owns considerable real estate in the city.

Frederick Fish, Jr., real estate agent, 149 Broadway, was the next witness.

"Do you consider that the building of an underground road such as is proposed would benefit or injure Broadway property?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"I think it would benefit Broadway property to a great extent," replied the witness.

"Do you consider that this underground railroad would be a nuisance to Broadway property?"

"No, Sir; I do not."

The witness said that property during the last five years along Broadway, south of Fourteenth Street, had increased very much in value. The greatest increase took place in the "office" district, south of Chambers Street, and the increase in the "dry-goods" district came next.

"What is the greatest increase in value of property within the last five years in these districts?"

"I should say 50 per cent. was the maximum increase, and 25 per cent. the minimum."

The witness was questioned at considerable length in regard to the proposed structure between Ninety-eighth Street and the Harlem River, on the east side. In that particular section, Mr. Fish expressed himself, speaking in the light of his professional experience as a real estate expert, as being satisfied that the proposed construction would in no wise depreciate the value of property.

Mr. Fish was cross-examined by J. C. Bushby, who represents the Park Avenue property owners, who are opposed to the railroad passing through that section, between Ninety-eighth Street and the Harlem River, along Park Avenue.

Mr. Bushby interrogated the witness as to the effect which the proposed structure on Park Avenue would have on the adjoining property, where the average value was set down by Mr. Fish at $10,000 per lot. Lots similarly situated in Madison Avenue would cost $2,000 extra, Mr. Fish said.

Archibald Murray of counsel for the opposition next took Mr. Fish in hand, and subjected him to a long cross-examination in regard to the vaults and the admission of light to sub-cellars along Broadway. In reply to a question, Mr. Fish said that he believed that the erection of the lofty buildings along Broadway contributed to the increase of the value of the real estate.

Leon Tannenbaum, a real estate agent at 335 Broadway, was called next. He was examined by Mr. Boardman, and in reply to a question said he believed that the construction of the proposed underground road would be a great benefit to the majority of Broadway property owners between Chambers and Thirty-fourth Streets.

The witness said he believed the Broadway Cable Line was a benefit to the property owners. All conditions considered, he said, the proposed underground road would result in a material advantage to property and business along Broadway, and would not tend in any way to depreciate real estate. The witness gave a lot of figures as to rentals of buildings.

Chief Engineer Parsons was recalled for about the twentieth time, and questioned about the plans for the new sewers along Broadway. Mr. Parsons produced his plans for dealing with the sewage system, and explained them to the commission in minute detail.

Mr. Parsons was subjected to a close cross-examination by Mr. Zabriskie, as to the girders that were to be used in the construction of the tunnel. He rattled off figures and facts in an amazing manner. Up to the present he has withstood all attacks on his plans.

William H. Burr, Professor of Civil Engineering in Columbia College, said that the Chesapeake and Ohio bridge across the Ohio River, the Vancouver bridge across the Colorado River, the Harlem Ship Canal bridge, and other bridges were constructed under his supervision. He said he was a member of the Board of Consulting Engineers connected with the Dock Department. He is also a member of the Board of Engineers appointed by the United States Government in connection with the construction of the North River Bridge.

Prof. Burr was also a member of the board of experts who examined Mr. Parsons's original plans.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Shepard, Prof. Burr said that the present plans for an underground railroad were more economical and more advantageous than any yet proposed.

Prof. Burr said that in his opinion no injury would be done to adjoining buildings during the excavation for the proposed railroad. He considered Mr. Parsons's estimate as being liberal and fully consistent with the requirements which the construction would necessarily demand.

An adjournment was taken until Saturday morning at 10:30.

ALLEGED RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS

Boys Say Mrs. Smith Paid Them for What They Stole.

Mrs. Margaret Smith, an intelligent-looking woman who conducts a grocery store at North Eighth Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was acquitted in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday, of a charge of receiving stolen goods. Before she left court, however, Mrs. Smith was made the defendant in another similar case, and was held for trial.

Agent Sauer of the Children's Society told Justice Goetting that the prisoner had caused several boys, who are witnesses against her, to leave the city, and that eleven-year-old Henry Thiele of 114 Bedford Avenue, who, in the complaint on which Mrs. Smith was first arrested, testified that she sent him out to steal, and paid him 40 cents for one bag of flour, three cans of corn, and two cans of tomatoes, which he had stolen from a neighboring grocery store, had been sent to Germany.

"What do you want me to do?" asked the astonished Justice.

"Dismiss the complaint and we will make another," promptly answered Agent Sauer.

The complaint was then dismissed, much to the delight of Mrs. Smith and her friends. John Tully, fourteen years old, who admitted that his father sent him out to steal, was brought from the House of Refuge with a view of implicating Mrs. Smith in a series of crimes. Tully swore that Mrs. Smith told him, Jan. 3, to go out and steal, and that she afterward gave him 9 cents for four packages of oatmeal, which he stole from Butler's grocery store, Grand and Roebling Streets. Detective Sergeant Burns told the Court that the alleged stolen oatmeal was subsequently pur chased by him, and that it was now in his possession.

Mrs. Smith was arraigned on this charge and pleaded not guilty. She says she is a much persecuted woman, and is the victim of a band of juvenile liars and petty thieves who have been trying to ruin her. She will have a hearing in two weeks.

Mrs. Smith lately applied for a position as Police Matron. The neighbors speak well of her.

MARY BECAME A "CANARY," TOO

The Only Terms on Which She Would Consent to Ride with Gay Italian Immigrants.

Mary Moore came from Ellis Island yesterday on the same boat with a number of Italians.

Mary, who had been home for a short vacation, was not as much impressed with the fact that she was in the land of the free as the Italians were.

She came ashore in the same clothing that she had worn in the steerage, but the Italians tricked themselves out in many-colored kerchiefs and gowns containing all the colors of the prism. They were attractive to behold, and looked not unlike a highly cosumed living picture or a party off for a fancy dress ball.

Well pleased as Mary was to escape from the confinement of Ellis Island, she had a grievance. The truck upon which she and her traps were to be conveyed up town was also to take the Italians to their friends' quarters in Little Italy, and to this Mary made strenuous objections.

While she was objecting to going with the Italians her bundles were thrown into the truck and the Italians were put aboard.

"Come, Mary," said the "steerer," "climb up there."

"What? wid all thim bluejays! me a respectable Oirish gurrel, go wid the loikes of thim Dagos?"

"That's all right, Mary, they won't hurt you."

"It's truth fer ye, they'll not hurt me, but d' ye think I'd lower meself to be seen goin' up Broadway wid that rainbow about me?"

"They are all Italians of noble birth, Mary."

"Faith, an' I don't believe ye, fur I'm of noble birth meself. Whin I was at home at me father's castle—"

"Yis, Mary," said the impatient driver, "ye could put yer hand up the chimney and pick the sods off the roof. Git in that truck now or I'll lave ye."

And as he climbed to his seat two "steerers" lifted Mary up on the truck against her will. Instantly she took an orange kerchief from the head of an Italian woman and, tying it about her own, exclaimed:

"Drive on the owld truck. I'm a Dago now meself, an' no one'll think this canary is Mary Moore."

FATAL INJECTION OF MORPHINE

Prof. Paul Pancretius Used the Drug for the Alleviation of Pain and Took an Overdose.

Paul Pancretius, a Professor of Philosophy in Sach's Institute in Fifty-ninth Street, died yesterday at his boarding house, 167 Madison Avenue, from the effects of an overdose of morphine.

Dr. Dwight Hunt of 159 Madison Avenue was called in to see Pancretius at 2 o'clock in the morning. He found him unconscious from an overdose of morphine. Dr. Hunt injected into Pancretious's body a solution of permanganate of potash and coffee, which increased respiration, and worked over him until 6:30, when Pancretius regained consciousness. He seemed to be in fair way of recovering, and Dr. Hunt was about to leave, when Pancretius had a relapse, and died within ten minutes. It was learned that before retiring he had injected some morphine into the calf of his leg with a hypodermic syringe.

His wife stated that he had been out of sorts for some days in consequence of the death of a friend of his who was also a professor in Sach's Institute, and whose body was cremated Tuesday. He seemed to worry a great deal over this. He also had some heart trouble, and for a few nights had suffered much pain. It was to alleviate the pain, it is thought, that he took the injection of morphine. His wife was Kitty Berger, a zither artist, who is a particular friend of Mme. Patti. She has traveled through Europe giving concerts, and since coming to this country has established a school of instruction on the zither. She thought that her husband must have inadvertently administered an overdose of morphine. He had intended to rise at 6:30 o'clock in the morning so as to be at the institute by 8 o'clock.

Prof. Pancretius was thirty-six years old, and a native of Koenigsburg, Prussia. He was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and won the first prize in philosophy.

CONDITION OF THE METAL TRADES

Heavy Subscription to New Loan Expected to Exert a Good Influence.

In its review of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age in to-day's issue will say:

The heavy and widespread subscriptions to the new loan cannot help having a good influence on the general business situation of the country, and in that improvement the iron and allied trades must have their share. Few are likely to forget, however, that it is merely a palliative and not a cure for the evils of the currency situation and the financial position of the Government, so that business men will take advantage of the better feeling in a conservative spirit.

Trade in iron is dull, but it is estimated by good authority that in the aggregate the orders for steel rails in the books of the mills figure up between 250,000 and 300,000 tons. This is a good showing when the fact is borne in mind that the mills delivered about 1,100,000 tons in all of Standard rails in 1895. Thus far some important groups of railroads have placed their requirements, but a good many must still be heard from. Aside from the eighteen-thousand-ton Pacific coast order, there has been nothing to speak of from new roads. With fairly good earnings, 1896 ought to be a much better rail year than was 1895. A few hundred thousand tons more going into that channel would do much to steady the situation.

The tonnage in structural iron promises to be very large this year for certain sections of the country, and notably in the Eastern cities. The tin plate trade will take a good deal of steel, and even the wire trade may expand in a more satisfactory way. In foundry iron there has been some activity. Quite a large business has been done in copper for early delivery, and the market has decidedly stiffened. Lead, too, has shown a rising tendency, and spelter is unquestionably in better shape.

GOLDEN WEDDING OF A CLERGYMAN

The Rev. George L. Neide of Holland Patent and His Wife Celebrate.

HOLLAND PATENT, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The Rev. George L. Neide and wife celebrated Monday the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day. The Rev. Mr. Neide and Emma Louisa Allen were married in Philadelphia, their native city, Feb. 3, 1846, by the Rev. John Coleman, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, Southwark. They had both been members of the Sunday school of that parish in early childhood. Mr. Neide is now rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in this place. The family reunion was held Monday, and a parish reception yesterday.

Of nine children born to them seven are living. Of five sons, two are clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church—the Rev. R. Howland Neide of New-Canaan, Conn., and the Rev. George L. Neide, Jr., of Greenwood, Miss. The Rev. Mr. Neide was seventy-three years old last month. At his family reunion were guests from New-York, Philadelphia, St. Paul, Minn.; Greenwood, Miss.; New-Canaan, Conn., and Port Henry, N. Y.

Turnerelli's Famous Wreath.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Tracy Turnerelli is dead, and we shall no longer be reminded of his famous wreath by the occasional letters which it was his wont in late years to send to the papers. The story of this wreath is in reality intensely pathetic. To take the trouble of collecting 25,000 pennies from Conservative, horny-handed sons of toil, to get this mountain of copper transmuted into a golden wreath which Lord Beaconsfield was to wear, and then to have the result of your labor "declined with thanks," what wonder that the unfortunate projector of the wreath should have felt his position so acutely as to consign it to the comparative obscurity of Mme. Tussaud's? Mr. Turnerelli always believed that Lord Beaconsfield rejected the wreath because he was advised it was an imperial diadem which only a sovereign might wear. This does not sound convincing, but the fact of the rejection remains. It is not a little curious that Mr. Turnerelli, whose enthusiasm for Lord Beaconsfield was due to the triumph of "Peace with Honor," should have died at a time when, though the peace is undeniable, so many of us quite fail to find where the honor comes in.

THE GENERAL EXCISE LAW

Framed by Chamber of Commerce and Reform Association Men.

LOCAL OPTION TO DECIDE LICENSES

Sunday Opening Question, However, Left Substantially as at Present—Provisions, New Licenses and the Rates as Scheduled.

A general excise bill for this State has been drafted by the Chamber of Commerce Excise Committee and a committee of the Excise Reform Association, which is intended as a substitute for the Raines bill now pending in the Legislature. The bill has been printed, and copies will be sent to every member of the Legislature. It is termed a general excise and local option law, but the local option does not refer to the Sunday opening question. It is confined to the question of granting licenses for the sale of liquors.

The bill provides for the abolition of Boards of Excise and all Commissioners of Excise at the expiration of the present terms of their offices, and for the substitution of one Collector of Excise in any city or town where the people may determine that licenses for the sale of liquor may be issued. The collector in cities to be appointed by the Mayor, to hold office during the term of the Mayor so appointing, and in towns he to be elected in the same manner as other town officers are chosen. Collectors of Excise in cities are made removable for cause by the Mayor after trial, and in towns, by the County Judge of the county in which the town is situated. Provision is made for the bonding of the Collectors of Excise. The office of Collector of Excise is made purely administrative, the officer exercising no discretionary powers.

The section which is designed to establish local option permits the voters of each town and of each Assembly district of each city, to determine whether any liquor license shall be granted in the town or in the Assembly district, the vote on the proposition to be taken at the town or city election occurring next after the passage of the act, in the same manner as the vote is taken on proposed Constitutional amendments.

The question on granting licenses, to be submitted to the voters, covers the issuing or refusal to issue licenses to saloons, restaurants, clubs, stores and druggists. The question may be resubmitted to the voters in any town, or Assembly District, at intervals of four years, on the petition of duly qualified voters of such town or Assembly District, provided the number of such petitioners shall be equal to not less than 5 per cent. of the highest aggregate vote cast for any office in such town or Assembly District of a city at the next preceding election. If the majority of the votes cast are found to be against the issue of licenses, then no license of the kind voted against shall be issued in the town or district in which the majority of votes are against the proposition. In places where no license is now issued an affirmative vote is necessary to permit the issuing of a license.

The proposed rates for the different grades of licenses in the new bill are as follows:

Classes.	—Cities of the— First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Other places.
1. Saloon license for the sale of distilled and fermented liquors in saloons, hotels, &c.	$1,000	$750	$500	$300
2. Restaurant licenses for the sale of distilled and fermented liquors in restaurants, hotels, &c., where there is no bar	500	400	300	150
3. Fermented liquor license for the sale of fermented liquors only in saloons	500	400	300	150
4. Club license for the sale of distilled and fermented liquors in clubs where there is no bar	500	400	300	150
5. Store license	400	300	300	150
6. Druggist's license	20	20	20	20

Controllers' license for vessels and cars: For each vessel licensed to carry 500 or more passengers, $200; from 250 to 500, $100; less than 250, $50; for each railroad car or other like public conveyance, $50.

Two new licenses are created by this act, club and restaurant licenses. Under the present law clubs pay no license fees. Restaurants where there is no bar, and where liquors are sold only with meals, are classed with hotels having no bar.

Violations of the statute are made misdemeanors, punishable as a criminal offense, and by a fine of not less than $25 and not more than $50. The owner and lessees of the premises licensed at the time of any violation of the act are made liable jointly with the licensee for the amount of every penalty imposed, and the licensee is made liable for the acts of his clerk, agent, employe, or servant. The bill also provides that the conviction of a licensee of a felony, or for selling or offering for sale adulterated liquor, or for perjury in any proceedings under the act, or for a third offense under any of the sections of the act, shall work an immediate forfeiture of the license.

The act requires that the owner or lessee of the premises licensed, or a corporate surety company, shall be one of the sureties upon the bond of the persons licensed for the premises. There is also a provision which requires that ten days before a license is issued for a new saloon a notice of the application shall be posted on the premises sought to be licensed, and served on the owners of the property immediately adjacent, and prohibits the granting of a license if such owners shall file objections.

The act requires the licensee to so arrange the shades and lights of the saloon that the bar shall be clearly visible from the street at all times when sales are not allowed by law; and it also authorizes an officer to enter the licensed premises at any time they are open, instead of limiting him to times when they are legally open.

The prohibitions of the present law as to the sale of liquor in public buildings are preserved. The powers of the controller to issue licenses to common carriers, and of the Mayors of cities to issue "all-night licenses," are continued as in the present law, but conptrollers' licenses are classified and a minimum rate is fixed for licenses granted by Mayors. The prohibition of the licensing of any premises for saloons within 200 feet of a church or a school house is preserved in the proposed bill. There is no change in the prohibition of the sale of liquor on Sunday, the clause in the proposed bill being substantially the same as in the present law, and there is no provision for local option in this respect.

TRIED TO HELP SALOON KEEPERS.

Futile Attempt Made by Mr. Butts in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman Butts this morning sent up to the Clerk's desk an article from THE NEW-YORK TIMES of today, with reference to the proposed closing of saloons in New-York City by the Excise Board, under the decision of the Court of Appeals. This statement Mr. Butts made the basis for a resolution in which he attempted to hasten legislation for the relief of saloons situated within 200 feet of a church or school, which come under the provisions of the decision.

The preamble cited that "It appears by an article published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in words inclosed, that the Board of Excise of New-York City proposes to close 1,200 or more saloons, which were licensed by said board, but whose licenses have recently been declared illegal by a decision of the Court of Appeals."

Reference is then made to the two bills now before the Assembly—one introduced by Mr. Butts and the other by Mr. Adler—designed to relieve this class of saloon keepers, and it is stated that it appears from the article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the Board of Excise proposes to close such saloons during the week beginning Feb. 10. Accordingly, the following resolution was submitted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Excise be directed to report favorably either the bill of Mr. Butts or Mr. Adler, or such other bill as, in the judgment of said committee, will avert the ruin impending to all saloon keepers in this State, and particularly in the counties of New-York and Kings, affected by said decision of the Court of Appeals.

There was a short debate and a roll call, and the Assembly refused to direct the Excise Committee as Mr. Butts desired. The vote stood 76 against and 41 in favor of the resolution. Assemblymen Adler and French voted with the Democrats, in favor.

FIND NO DAMAGE TO THE ST. PAUL.

The Internal Examination Continued Yesterday—A Board of Survey Begins Investigation.

The internal examination of the St. Paul that was begun Tuesday to learn what damage, if any, the great steamer had suffered while on the New-Jersey sands, was continued yesterday. The examination has so far been confined to the water ballast compartment, the tanks next her keel, and unless some damage is discovered in them, it is questionable whether she will be dry docked at once. No divers have examined the bottom, as it is not thought to have been injured.

A board of survey was held aboard the St. Paul yesterday. The American underwriters and the English Lloyds were represented by E. Platt Stratton and Thomas G. Congdon, respectively, and other insurance men were present. The board began its work at 9 o'clock A. M., and continued it until nightfall, to be taken up again this morning. Chief Engineer Carnegie took the board over the vessel and showed every part of it that could have been damaged. The water from the port tanks was all transferred to the starboard tanks, and several of the members of the board then crawled through the openings and examined the inside of the vessel's double bottom. What they learned by their examination will not be made known until they have made an official report to the underwriters and the steamship company.

A report may be made at once after the examination is concluded, or it may be withheld for a few days, until it is received by the foreign insurance companies, as most of the policies on the vessel were issued abroad.

No visitors were permitted to board the St. Paul yesterday. It was stated that she was not leaking a particle. She was moved from the Red Star Line pier to her own pier as soon as the Friesland left for Europe yesterday. To enable her to be examined as freely as possible, she was "trimmed by the stern" ten feet, and thus her bow was thrown higher out of the water. This was done by letting as much of the water ballast into the after ballast tanks as possible.

The reports that the wrecking companies that hauled the St. Paul off the sands will get $100,000 for their work were declared to be premature and unfounded by Clement A. Griscom, Jr., the manager of the American Line. He said no bill for services had yet been presented, and he had no knowledge of what would be demanded. Whatever figure it is placed at, however, will be subject to the approval of the underwriters, and if they see fit to contest it, the matter will be adjusted either by arbitration or through process of law. Mr. Griscom said that one or the other of these courses was invariably followed, as primary agreements for the rescue of a vessel were hardly ever satisfactory to both sides, and seldom adhered to.

The Chapman and Merritt Wrecking Companies will be paid by the underwriters, for, whatever the salvage may be, the American Line will be held harmless by its insurers. The insurers will have to bear also the expense of lightering the cargo and discharging it in this city while the vessel was still aground. Mr. Griscom laughed at the report published yesterday that Capt. Jamison had been dismissed from the company's service, and said there was no truth in it.

FOR KICKING HIS PLAYMATE

EIGHT-YEAR-OLD ADOLPH BOEHM CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE.

Heinrich Happel, Whom, It Is Said, He Hurt, Died in a Hospital—What the Two Families Say.

New-York is a city of marvelous contrasts in human life. While the rich in Fifth Avenue were talking yesterday about the refurnishing of William K. Vanderbilt's palace, the ragged children who live at the foot of the hill in Second Avenue, at Ninety-sixth Street, were wondering whether eight-year-old Adolph Boehm, one of their playmates, would be put to death or imprisoned for life.

Adolph, who is the son of a carpenter, living on the third floor of the tenement 1,859 Second Avenue, was taken out of his bed at 3 o'clock in the morning by Detective Liston of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, charged with having administered a kick Wednesday of last week to seven-year-old Heinrich Happel, whose father keeps a store at 1,861 Second Avenue. Heinrich first complained of a pain in his stomach. He was attended by Dr. Ogden of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Lexington Avenue. Then he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died of peritonitis last Tuesday night. Some hours before his death he told the doctor that while playing with the Boehm boy last Wednesday the latter kicked him in the stomach.

After being first lodged in the police station yesterday, Adolph was taken to the Harlem Police Court, where he was charged with homicide. His father, mother, and eldest sister went to court, and all cried together. Adolph, when asked what he had to say, told the Magistrate, amid sobs, that Wednesday afternoon of last week the little Happel boy came to play in his house with Andrew and Willie Dietrich of the same address. The Dietrich boys each had a penny, and they went down stairs, bought candy, and gave some to Adolph. There was no quarrel, and nobody kicked the Happel boy. They played dominos, and Heinrich went home. The Boehm boy was committed until this morning to the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The Dietrich boys were also temporarily taken to the society's headquarters. Mrs. Boehm called there, but they would not let her see Adolph.

The children of the neighborhood were collected at the door of the tenement 1,859 Second Avenue yesterday afternoon talking about the death of the Happel boy, and wondering what would happen to the Boehm boy.

Mr. Happel's store was closed, and Mr. Happel himself was away, making arrangements for the burial of his son. Mrs. Happel was sick in bed in a room in the rear of the store, prostrated with grief over the death of her child. The old grandmother, who had been summoned from Mount Vernon, let the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES in through the side door of the store. She wrung her hands and cried when spoken to about Heinrich's death. In broken English she denounced Adolph Boehm as a bad boy. She said he once stopped up the keyhole of the front door of the store, so the door could not be locked. She called him a mischievous boy.

Up three long, dark flights of stairs was the Boehm tenement. The father and mother had gone out early in the day—no one knew where. The German butcher next door said it was nobody's business where they had gone.

The reporter knocked on the door of the kitchen of the Boehm apartments. There was a hurried rustling, but no one came to the door. A few minutes later a neighbor knocked on the door and called out by name. Then a tall, slender girl cautiously opened the door. She was Boehm's eldest daughter—a dressmaker. She was busy sewing on a dress, as though nothing had happened. A three-year-old girl was curled up asleep on the lounge. The dressmaker talked as she sewed.

"This man Happel don't know what he is talking about," she said. "He says Heinrich was kicked by our boy out in the front of his store last Wednesday afternoon after 5 o'clock. That is not so. Our boy was not out of our house after 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. I don't think the Happel boy was in here at all that afternoon. I'm surprised at Happel. We never had any fuss with him. I always bought goods of him, instead of going to Third Avenue, although he has the reputation of being a crank. Heinrich was a bad boy. He used to stand in front of his father's store and stick his feet out and trip the other boys coming from school. Our boy never kicked anybody. He was too much of a coward. If anybody kicked him he always ran up here and cried. I think it was an outrage for the policeman to come here at the hour he did—3 o'clock in the morning—and take our boy out of bed."

Examination for Police Inspector.

Chief Conlin sent out an order last evening notifying all the Captains that there would be an examination for the position of Inspector at Headquarters on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and notifying them that any Captain who wished to compete could enter the examination. Those of the Captains who wish to enter the examination and have not been cited by the board are required to give notice to the Secretary of the Police Civil Service Board by noon today that they wish to compete. Commissioner Roosevelt said last evening that only the present Acting Inspectors had been cited, but that any other Captain could enter if he wished.

HOUSEKEEPINGFORWOMEN

Work of the Brooklyn Young Woman's Christian Association.

SUCCESS OF ITS CHEAP LUNCH ROOM

Mrs. C. W. Musgrave's Many Duties in Furnishing Meals for Members and Others—Some Bills of Fare.

The Young Woman's Christian Association in Brooklyn gives a good example of public housekeeping on a large scale.

There are never unpleasant and moist odors of soapsuds in its house to suggest that washday has arrived; if there is a sweeping day, no one can tell just when it is or is not, and if it was not for the cooking no one would know that any housekeeping work was going on.

In a large public building no one, except the managers or servants, ever thinks of housekeeping. There is a generally understood feeling that a big building keeps itself. In reality, the housekeeping in such a large establishment is a special line of work.

The Brooklyn Young Woman's Christian Association has a resident housekeeper—Mrs. C. W. Musgrave. She is a nice little woman, who keeps everything in the building in apple-pie order, from roof to foundation. In addition to this, she is the presiding genius of the association's lunchroom, sees to the meals of the association Secretaries at noon and night, plans for the night dinner for the association girls, who dine in the building and attend the classes in the evening.

In addition to these duties, she presides over an establishment of her own—a pretty, light, cheerful apartment at the very top of the house, a place which Jack, who traversed the beanstalk, would have been delighted to find at the end of his journey.

"It is much easier to take care of a building like this than an ordinary house," said Mrs. Musgrave yesterday, as she sat down for a few moments' rest in the association's pretty lunch room, after the lunch hour.

"Everything goes on regularly here. In a house, different things may happen to disarrange the work. Here almost an exact routine can be followed. I am up at 6:30 o'clock every morning, and my first duty is to go all over the building to see that everything is in order, or that preparations are being made to have things in order.

"I have three women who clean the building daily, three maids in the lunchroom, and a woman in my own part of the house. The latter takes care of my part of the house and cooks the meals for the secretaries, the association girls, and for my family. The women are all very good in following my directions, and there is very little change in their work.

"There is not one weekly wash day here, but four. The laundry is shut off by itself. There are drying stands for wet weather. The tablecloths, napkins, and towels are hung on the roof in pleasant weather, and no one not engaged in the work would know that it was being done.

"When I have made the round of the house, and made sure that nothing is wanting, even to fresh towels in the lavatories, I am ready to go back to my own rooms for breakfast. From then until it is time to prepare for luncheon, I am planning the meals for the house.

"That is much more difficult than in an ordinary family, for I cannot tell how many people will be present, even at the secretaries' table. By special arrangement the secretaries have two meals in the building. There are nine secretaries, but there may be only three or four present at the meals.

The girls who come to the evening classes do not all of them have time to go home to dinner after they leave their places of business, so we give them a good meal here for 15 cents. They have one kind of meat—a stew—creamed fish, cold tongue, or something of that kind; two vegetables, bread and butter, and tea, and a simple dessert. The number of girls who come to dinner also varies.

"At the secretaries' table there are usually a roast, two vegetables, coffee, and dessert for dinner, and soup, scrambled eggs, bread and butter, coffee, and fruit, or something of that kind, for luncheon. Then there are breakfast and dinner for my own family.

"The lunchroom is flourishing. If we pay expenses, we feel that we do well. The object of the lunchroom is to give work to the contributors to the exchange. I have no special contributors, who supply me with as many different things for the lunch table."

The lunchroom of the Brooklyn Young Women's Christian Association, in the building at the junction of Flatbush Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, is a treasure trove in the way of lunchrooms. The room itself is large and light. There are pretty lace sash curtains at the windows, the table linen is spotless, and the china pretty and in good taste. The bill of fare is not extensive, but everything is of the most delicious "home-made" description, and better and different from anything on the menus to be found in many homes. There is also the advantage of reasonable prices.

"I would go a long distance out of my way to take my luncheon if there was a place like this in New-York," said a New-York woman the other day to an association worker. "You ought to grow rich and famous."

"I am afraid we will not here," replied the Brooklyn woman. "I know Brooklyn women who pay 50 cents for luncheon in New-York, and are shocked if they have to pay 35 cents here, and I know they will have a better luncheon here. Some of them think our prices are high."

But that must be something of a libel upon Brooklyn women.

The lunchroom bill of fare for Tuesday speaks for itself. It was as follows:

Roll and butter, 5 cents; graham bread and butter, 5 cents; vegetable soup, 15 cents; egg sien noise, 15 cents; creamed oysters, 20 cents; chicken pie, 20 cents; nut cake, 5 cents; novellies, 5 cents; wine jelly, with cream, 15 cents; apple pie, 10 cents; coffee, cup, 8 cents; milk, 5 cents; Formosa Oolong tea or English breakfast tea, pot, 10 cents; cup, 5 cents.

There are special experts who send in the rolls, another graham bread, others soups, patties, pies, and cakes. A special dish of clam bisque is served on Wednesdays. It is a great favorite. The chicken pies are a standard, and are always on the bill of fare. The nutcakes are delicious little round cakes, with nuts inside and a half English walnut in the centre of the frosting on the top. The novelties are small square cakes, which seem to be made of some sweet nothingness and frosting, and are of chocolate, orange, or lemon.

The bills of fare vary according to the supplies left over from day to day. Eggs are always on hand in case of an emergency, and also cold tongue or ham. This is Monday's menu.

Roll and butter, 5 cents; graham bread and butter, 5 cents; tomato soup, 15 cents; oyster patties, 25 cents; chicken pie, 20 cents; jellied chicken, 15 cents; nut cake, 5 cents; novelties—lemon, orange, and chocolate, 5 cents each; apple pie, 10 cents; orange charlotte with cream, 10 cents; coffee, per cup, 8 cents; milk, 5 cents; Formosa Oolong tea and English Breakfast tea, per pot, 10 cents; per cup, 5 cents.

All the oysters, eggs in fancy styles, and the cream sauces are prepared in the association building by Mrs. Musgrave. Creamed potatoes with cold tongue is a favorite dish.

"It is difficult to make a change in the bill of fare," said Mrs. Musgrave. "People are afraid to try anything they do not know about. The first day I had chicken patties there were only two called for. I waited a while and tried again, and we sent out four, and afterwards it was better.

"The egg siennoise people did not like to try at all. Now they come to me for the recipe. I don't give it to them, however. I like them to think they can get something here a little different from anything in their own homes."

The kitchen in which the lunch room work is done is interesting. Along one side of the room is a screen, or row of them, covered with a pretty hanging, and forming a semicircle. This is the kitchen. There are two closets opening into the enclosure, one the china closet.

In this small space Mrs. Musgrave does all the necessary cooking and prepares the orders to go out. The two neat colored maids also go in and out for dishes and supplies. There is another small closet at one side, where a third maid washes the dishes.

Luncheon is served in the association building from 12 to 2 o'clock. When that is out of the way the housekeeper must write her notes to the consignors to bring in fresh cake, patties, shells or soups, which they do, freshly made, the next morning. Then it is time to prepare for the dinner. The marketing is all personally looked after, and the supplies are purchased twice a week, the accounts to be carefully kept, so that the written reports can be made from them at the end of the month.

The lunch room work comes under the head of the exchange department. All the other meals served are credited to the housekeeping department. There were 872 breakfasts and dinners served in the department last January.

The housekeeping, with many meals to serve, in a big building, is not a sinecure.

"How were you trained for this work?" some one asked Mrs. Musgrave.

"I would not have thought a year ago that I could have done it," she answered. "If I had any training, it was as a trained nurse. I was graduated from the Homeopathic Hospital here in Brooklyn before I was married. Perhaps I learned there to get along pleasantly with all kinds of people with whom I was brought into contact. You acquire the habit, too, in a hospital of looking over a room to see if everything is right.

"I always liked cooking, and I have had people to cook for who required a high standard.

"Oh, yes; I like hospital work, and better than housekeeping."

IS MAYOR WURSTER ENTANGLED

TO SALOON KEEPERS AND TOPERS HE IS AN IDEAL EXECUTIVE.

Clergymen Condemn Him and Say Liquor Dealers Treat Him With Contempt—His Pledges.

The clergymen and churchgoing element in Brooklyn, Eastern District, are virtually up in arms against Mayor Wurster and his Police Commissioner, whose chief supporters now are the saloon keepers and their following. In the estimation of the decent citizens, the present administration is the weakest Brooklyn has ever had; in the opinion of the saloon keepers and the topers, Mayor Wurster is an ideal Executive.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES made a tour of the leading churches yesterday. The pastors severely criticised the stand taken by Mayor Wurster on the excise question, and they were almost unanimously of the opinion that the authorities were doing their best to make a farce of popular government and to insult the supporters of law and order.

The Rev. H. D. Weston of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church said:

"I think the stand taken by Mayor Wurster on the excise question is simply abominable. I also think he must be utterly unfit for his office if he does not know what is going on under his nose. The situation amounts to this: That it looks as if he would not enforce the laws unless he is compelled to, and unfortunately there does not seem any practical way of compelling a man in his position to do anything.

"We know that he can enforce the law if he wants to, and we are going to try and see in what way his childish attitude can be corrected. The church people are not beaten in this fight yet. They are going to keep pegging away.

"I am a Republican, and helped to elect Mayor Wurster, but I cannot understand for the life of me why he adopts this 'non possimus' attitude, and cannot in a brave and manly way say yes or no to the demand of the deputation that waited on him some time ago.

"The saloon keepers either own our authorities or despise them. They respect Mr. Roosevelt as a man of backbone and character, though they abuse him; but for a man who has not the courage of his convictions these shrewd saloon keepers have nothing but unmixed contempt. The clergymen of Brooklyn ought not to rest, and I am satisfied that they will not abate their activity while a side door remains open in the city. They have now entered into a fight with all the strength of the law and the moral elements behind them, and what the result will be there is no room for doubt."

The Rev. S. K. Spahr of the Trinity Methodist Protestant Church was interviewed in the parsonage, 212 South Third Street. He said:

"I am afraid that the secret of Mayor Wurster's indifference is due to the circumstance that in the last Mayoralty contest his hopes of election were small, and that he gave some pledge to the saloon vote in order to obtain it. He is a churchman, and how he could otherwise get himself into the present fix is a mystery to all his friends except the politicians, who apparently made a deal with some one in the last campaign. The clergymen of Brooklyn are stirred up over this issue as they never were stirred before. They are insulted, and leading laymen feel the same way.

"It is simply inconsistent—indeed, it savors of a fraud—for a public official to take the oath of office to enforce the laws and then wink at their violation. There surely ought to be some means within the Constitution either to remove such a man from office or to punish him.

"Mayor Wurster is not the judge of what laws he ought to select for enforcement. He is there to enforce all the laws, he is the servant of the people, and not their master. Mayor Wurster is making a mockery of our municipal institutions when he fails to enforce the laws or imagines himself to be above them. He has antagonized the saloon element of Brooklyn. Religious people are humiliated and offended.

"We have been prating for years about Brooklyn being a city of churches, but the authorities seem bent on making it a city of side doors and of saloons. The side door is always open here, and the officials know it.

"The conditions for Sunday closing in Brooklyn are more favorable than they are in New-York. The difference is that the officials stand in the way of enforcement here, while they understand and perform their duty in New-York.

"Mayor Wurster is injuring his own political future and is fast closing a promising political career. What is the use in screaming at elections and putting a man in office who shirks his duty, or does not understand the conditions amid which he lives; who cannot see with his eyes, hear with his ears, think with his brains, or make the number of underlings who hold office perform these necessary attributes of a public official in a practical age and in one of the greatest municipalities of this Nation?"

MR. WURSTER'S GOOD PASTOR.

He Is Sure the Mayor Will Do the Right Thing, He Says.

Few, if any, clergymen in Brooklyn are more strongly in favor of Sabbath observance than the Rev. J. Er

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Higher Prices and Fairly Active Speculation.

BETTER WEST AND DECREASED VISIBLE

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Steady —Cotton Steady—Coffee Higher.

The heavy decrease in the world's visible supply caused a sharp rally in the grain market early in the day, but free realizing later brought about a reaction, with a firm close. Provisions were dull and hardly changed. Cotton was quiet and a trifle higher Coffee was active and higher on free buying.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	81¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36¾@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70 @	3.90
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	11.00 @	11.25
Lard, Western steam	@	5.87½
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	5
Coffee, Rio No 7	13 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10¾
Copper, cake	10.00 @	10.25
Lead	3.10 @	3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced 1⅜c on better Western markets, local covering, and Bradstreet's report of a decrease of 844,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 1,227,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, and 3,256,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, or a total decrease of 5,327,000 bushels in the world's visible. At the advance there was free realizing, and the close was steady at ⅝@¾c gain for the day, with an active trade.... Spot was held at ½c advance and with good demand.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4¼c over May price, free on board.... Clearances hence, 158,484 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 189,983 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 1,702 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and firm at unchanged prices to ¼c advance, with trading local.... Spot was firm and in light demand. Sales, 41,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white on private terms; 10,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35⅞c, elevator; 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels No. 3 at 35c, elevator.... Receipts, 42,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 182,408 bushels.... Clearances hence, 12,836 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 59,073 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and weak at ⅛c decline and without feature.... Spot were more active and closed barely steady. .... Sales, 125,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26@26½c; No. 3 white at 25¼c for 7,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c for 7,000 bushels, and 26¾c, free on board, afloat, for 60,000 bushels; No. 3, 24c for 5,000 bushels; rejected white, 23½c; rejected mixed, 23c; No. 2 Chicago, 26¼c; track mixed, 24@26c; track white, 26¼@28c for 46,000 bushels.... Receipts, 64,800 bushels; exports, 1,365 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	74½
March	70,000	75¼@76⅝	75¼
May	3,333,000	72 15-16@74 3-16	72⅞
June	230,000	72¼@73½	72½
July	2,380,000	72⅜@73½	72½
Total	6,015,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	37
May	170,000	36 7-16@36¾	36½
July	85,000	37½@37¾	37½
Total	255,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	10,000	24⅞@25⅛	24⅞
March	....	....@....	25¼
May	15,000	25¼@25⅝	25½
No. 2 White—			
February	....	....@....	26¼
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—Business was slow and holders very firm. Sales, 7,500 bbls, including, of City Mills, 2,900 bbls patents, and 1,250 bbls clear, at quotations; 2,250 bbls Winter straights at $3.75; 150 bbls bakers' extra at $3.15; 600 bbls Winter clear at $3.60, and 300 bbls No. 1 at $3.... Arrivals, 5,075 bbls and 8,845 sacks; exports, 3,100 bbls and 22,259 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 47,699 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.50@$2.55 per bbl; supers, $2.60@$2.70; No. 2, $2.80@$3; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.30@$3.70; straights, $3.70 @$3.90; white wheat, straights, $3.80@$3.90; patents, $3.90@$4; city patents, $4.35@$4.50; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@ $3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@ $2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.50@$2.90; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3.60@$3.70; patents, $3.30@$3.75; special brands, $3.50@$4.40.

RYE FLOUR—Firm and fairly active. Sales 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and steady at $1.20@$1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40c, elevator, and 41c, delivered.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, at $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.50@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.95; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white do, $2.15@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 70c; coarse meal, 72c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 62½@65c; middlings, 65@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 5@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Was again under neglect and tame yesterday. Prime yellow was offered at 27½c for 500 bbls, without business, while good off yellow was sold at 26½c for 100 bbls and at 27c for 100 bbls. Crude, in barrels, yielded to offers to sell at 23½c, and bidding not better than 23c. From the mills there was nothing new, with business quoted throughout. LINSEED OIL was at firm prices on moderate demands; American at 40c; boiling at 43c; Calcutta at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at steady prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@ 80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Feb. 5.—Oil opened at $1.43; highest, $1.43; lowest, $1.42½; closed, $1.43. Standard's price, $1.43.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was little life to trading, with some irregularity in prices. Pork and bacon sold at a slight advance, while lard was a trifle lower. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 25,000 head.

LARD—At the West was at times 2½ points better, then again 7½ points down, closing at 2½ points decline for the day, with at the West February closing at 5.57½c; May was at 5.75@5.82½c, closing at 5.77½c; July at 5.90@5.95c, closing at 5.90c. Here there was a decline to 5.87½c for cash, at which 250 tcs sold; a lot of 50 tcs brought 5.90c. Tank lard quoted at 5.00c asked; May option was nominal at 6.10c. City steam was steady; sales of 75 tcs at 5.35c. Refined was quiet; Continent quoted 6.15c; South American at 6.40c; compound at 4¾ @5½c, as to quality.

PORK—Here there was more done at steady prices, with sales of 300 bbls mess. At the West there was increased firmness, and 2½@7½c higher prices, with February closing at $10.25, nominal, where May was at $10.35@$10.50, closing at $10.47½; July at $10.55@$10.67½, closing at $10.62½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $11@ $11.25; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The short rib dealings were light, while prices were up 5 points, with at the West February closing at 5.15c, nominal; May was at 5.30@5.40c, closing at 5.35c; July at 5.42½@5.45c, closing at 5.45c.

CUTMEATS—Were rather easy and slow; sales of 5,000 lb smoking bellies at 6½c. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼c; 10-lb average, 5½c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 5c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14-lb, 8c; 16-lb, 7¾c; 12-lb, 8¾c; sweet pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8½@8¾c.

BEEF—Trading was moderate at steady prices. Sales for the week of 700 bbls city packed. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and unchanged. Quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Were here at easy prices. Receipts at the West, 56,271 head; same time last year, 55,212 head. Chicago—Receipts, 25,000 head; slow, 5c lower; $3.95@$4.27½, left over, 2,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,518 head; easy; $3.75@$4.27½. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,012 head; lower; $3.80@$4.20. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; slow to 5c lower; $3.85@$4. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.4@$4.55. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,240 head; $4@$4.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady; $3.80@$4.05. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.35@$4.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.20@$4.30. Quotations: Bacon at 5⅝c; 180 lb at 5¾c; 160 lb at 5¾c; 140 lb at 5⅞c; 120 lb at 6c; pigs at 6¼c.

TALLOW—There was rather steady bidding at 3⅜c for city, while 3 13-16c was bid. Offerings were moderate, yet country was obtainable, free pks considered, at more favorable prices for buyers than city. Of country made sales were at 4c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a quiet market, with nothing to change the 5c basis. For lard stearine a slow demand, with city at 6⅜c asked. For oleo oil a sharp decline at Rotterdam, with a sale of Morris extra at 40 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active, and 10@20 points higher on free local covering and foreign buying. Havre was unchanged, and Hamburg unchanged to ⅛ pfennig down.... Spot Rio very dull at 13c for No. 7. Sales, 2,100 bags Maracaibo on private terms.... Opening call—11 A. M.—February, 750 bags at 12.25c; March, 250 bags at 12.25c, 750 bags at 12.20c; May, 750 bags at 11.70c; December, 500 bags at 10.60c, 250 bags at 10.55c; total, 3,250 bags. Between Call and Close—February, 250 bags at 12.25c, 1,250 bags at 12.40c; March, 250 bags at 12.20c, 250 bags at 12.30c, 1,750 bags at 12.35c, 1,000 bags at 12.30c; April, 250 bags at 12c; May, 500 bags at 11.70c, 750 bags at 11.80c, 1,000 bags at 11.75c, 1,500 bags at 11.80c, 250 bags at 11.75c; July, 250 bags at 11.30c; September, 1,000 bags at 10.70c, 3,750 bags at 10.80c, 500 bags at 10.75c; December, 750 bags at 10.60c, 250 bags at 10.65c, 1,500 bags at 10.60c; April, 1,500 bags at 10.65c; total, 17,750 bags. Exchange —10 points paid to exchange 750 bags March for February; 15 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags March for February; total for day, 24,500 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.45@10.65c; February, 12.35@12.40c; March, 12.90@13.35c; April, 11.95@12.05c; May, 11.75@11.80c; June, 11.45@11.55c; July, 11.35@11.45c; August, 11@11.10c; September, 10.75@10.80c; October, 10.70@10.80c; November, 10.65@10.75c; December, 10.60@ 10.65c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		244,160
Arrivals—S. S. Strabo, Rio	10,578	
S. S. Strabo, Santos	21,520	
		32,098
Total		276,258
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		8,784
Total stock in New-York to-day		267,474
Total stock in Baltimore	48,276	
Deliveries yesterday	927—47,349	
Total stock in New-Orleans	27,861	
Deliveries yesterday	971—26,890	
		74,239
Total stock in United States		341,713
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 4	98,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 4	52,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 1	22,000	
		172,000
Total		513,713
Same time 1895		486,488

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....13

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7 | No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7 | No. 6...75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7 | No. 7...Basis
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Trimor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16¼@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramanuga, 17¼@19¼c; Bogota, 19¼@21½c; San Salvador, 17@20¼c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@ 20¼c; Puerto Cabello, 16¼@20c; Savanilla —Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@ 18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and steady, at 3@6 points advance, with trading confined to local scalpers. Liverpool closed steady at ½@2 points advance.... Spot was quiet and unchanged; sales, 153 bales to spinners.... Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 8¼c; Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Clos- ing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	7.88@7.90	7.90	7.85	1,300
March	8.01@8.02	8.03	7.96	32,200
April	8.06@8.07	8.07	8.03	1,800
May	8.10@8.11	8.12	8.05	41,500
June	8.13@8.14	8.15	8.09	3,100
July	8.16@8.17	8.17	8.14	1,200
August	8.15@8.16	8.16	8.10	10,800
September	7.86@7.87	7.87	7.81	1,200
October	7.71@7.72	7.73	7.65	14,300
November	7.65@7.66	7.66	7.60	5,400
December	7.66@7.68	7.67	7.61	2,300
Total				115,106

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2423	3898	1929	3281	..	..
New-Orleans	5281	10456	12345	6359	..	..
Mobile	1685	1938	1289	927	..	..
Savannah	2175	2581	2580	1855	..	..
Charleston	1348	1069	1230	554	..	..
Wilmington	623	358	243	324	..	..
Norfolk	823	1492	2445	592	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	54	..	..	..
New-York	..	439	1361	..	..	..
Boston	207	46	15	374	..	..
Philadelphia	..	..	36	118	..	..
West Point	677	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15242	22277	23527	14584	..	..
This day last week	16759	23588	20893	22307	14184	20584
This day last year	22797	31435	28913	23083	13197	18353

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand limited, but choice stock is held with confidence.... New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—A fair, steady call for stock, with prices well supported... Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¼c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was firm and very dull.... Refined quiet and unchanged.... Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3½c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3⅞c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within six days. No sales less than 25 bbls.... Cutloaf, 5½c; powdered, 5½c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 5-16@4 9-16c; softs, 3⅝@4⅜c.

TEA—The auction sale of 10,584 pks was at barely steady prices, including: Moyune —372 pks Hyson, 6½@8c; 1,008 pks Young Hyson, 2½@9½c; 488 pks Imperial, 23½@ 7½c; 913 pks Gunpowder, 27½@31½c. Ping Suey—43 pks Young Hyson, 9c; 978 pks Imperia, 11@7½c; 3,558 pks Gunpowder, 20½@7½c. Japan—538 pks pan fried, 16½@ 9¼c; 82 pks basket do, 14@0¼c; 175 pks sundried, 16½@15c; 75 pks siftings, 8½@3½c; 608 pks Congou, 16@10½c; 189 pks India and O. Pekoe, 20¼@11c. Oolong—486 pks Foochow, 16@9c; 68 pks Amoy, 9c; 931 pks Formosa, 27½@13½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Further weakness is shown in most kinds, and the market is as dull and uncertain as we ever saw at this season of the year. There is not the slightest evidence of improvement in the home demand, and the few purchases by exporters give no relief. We revise quotations slightly, and consider our outside figures extreme, as a trading basis: Green peas, barely steady and slow. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.37½@$1.40; do, medium, $1.25@$1.27½; do, pea, $1.25; do, white kidney, $1.40; do, red kidney, $1.15; do, turtle soup, $1.65; do, yellow eye, $1.40@$1.45; do, Lima, California, $1.95; do, foreign, pea, or medium, old, 90c@$1.10. Green peas, barrels, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTER—Fancy creamery cleans up well and is firm; lower grades quiet: Creamery, Western, 13@18c; do, extra, 18c; do, June, 12@16c; State, dairy, 9@17c; Western, imitation creamery, 11½@15c; do, factory, 9½@ 13c.

CHEESE—Jobbing sales are fair, and prices held unchanged; fancy September showing firmness.... State, full cream, large, 7¼@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@ 7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Receipts liberal, and prices barely steady.... Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 15c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 15c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 14¾@15c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 14@14¾c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 14½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 13½@14c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $1.50@$3; limed, Western, prime, per case, $2@$2.50.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are well sustained in price under a steady, fair demand. Very little call for grapes. Cranberries in moderate demand and fancy stock steady. Foreign oranges are supplying most of the trade; Californians quiet and plentiful. We see none from Florida. Grapefruit would command extreme prices. Small lots Florida strawberries sell at irregular prices; some are not worth expenses, and few are really prime. We quote: Apples, winesap, fancy, per bbl, $3@$4; do, York imperial, $3@$3.50; do, Ben Davis, $2.75@$3.25; do, Baldwin, $2.75@$3; do greening, $2.50@ $2.75; do, red fruit, fair to good, $2@$2.50; do, green, fair to good, $1.75@$2.25. Grapes, Catawba, per small basket, 6@10c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$10; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.50; do, Florida, $4@$6; grapefruit, Florida, $10@$12; strawberries, Florida, fair to good, per quart, 25@60c. DRIED—The unsuccessful efforts to increase the trade in evaporated or sun-dried apples are resulting in a weak, unsettled feeling. Not many open offers are made at a less price, but concessions would certainly be made to effect important sales. Cores and skins have had sales at $1.80@$1.90, and are wanted. Peaches not moving at all. Less Western demand for blackberries, and prices only steady. Other small fruits slow but unchanged. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6¾@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6¼c; do, common to good, 4@5¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3¼c; do, Western, 2¾@3½c; do, State, 3@3¾c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2@3c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 4c; plums, Southern, Damson, 5@6c; apricots, 9@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 4@7c; prunes, 3½@7½c.

GAME—Quail continue in light supply and held firmly, but demand moderate. Grouse selling fairly at firm prices. Partridges in fair request, and the accumulations of undrawn birds pretty well used up, but a fair supply of drawn birds still unsalable. Venison very slow. Rabbits in good demand and firm. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 40@90c; grouse, $1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, redheads, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@ 85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 25c; do, drawn, 20@22c; do, jacks, 35@55c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day, 10 carloads, including 1 Tennessee load. Tone weaker under the free receipts, and fowls fell to 10@10½c, latter very extreme. Chickens and roosters, 1½c less. Turkeys and ducks steady. Geese weak. Pigeons firm. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10@10½c; chickens, per lb, 8½@9c; roosters, per lb, 6@6½c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 60@90c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 25@35c. DRESSED—The supply of turkeys continued light and with continued demand from speculative dealers the market is very firm and stock tending upward, with occasional sales making higher than quotations. We hear of a sale of 295 bxs frozen mixed hens and toms, to arrive next Monday, at 15¾c. Choice large capons, fat and plump, are firm, but under grades slow and irregular. Western chickens and fowls in moderate supply, and choice lots firm at 10c, occasionally a shade higher, but trading generally slow, many lots, especially chickens, are coarse and staggy, and such dull at 8@9c. Ducks in light supply, and choice lots firm. Geese dull and irregular. Squabs firm. We quote: Turkeys, young hens, 14½@15c; do, mixed young hens, and toms, 14½c; do, young toms, 14@14½c. Capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@19c; do, medium sizes, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16c; do, small and slips, 13@13½c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; chickens and fowls, Western, average best, 10c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, 6½@7c; ducks, near-by, 15@16c; do, Western, 10@15c; geese, Western, 7@9c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3.25.

VEGETABLES—A very moderate demand for potatoes, and prices rule easy. Onions easy on fair supplies and a limited outlet .... Potatoes, Maine, $1.05@$1.75; Long Island, $5c@$1; State, 50c@$1.50; Jersey, 50@ 80c; Bermuda, $2@$4.50; sweets, $2@$4.50; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$5.50; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@90c; eggplant, per bbl, $3@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1.25@$1.50; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.50; spinach, per bbl, $1.50@$4; kale, per bbl, $1; peas, per crate, $2@$5; string beans, per crate, $1.50 @$4; squash, per bbl, 50c@$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Trade slow, but market holds steady under light offerings. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@95c; do, clover mixed clover-mixed, 60@75c; do, salt, 45@50c. Straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—The market runs along at old prices, with a very moderate moving out of stock.... State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1893, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Dry hides quiet, but firm.... Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 26 lb, 12½c; Cayenne, Havana, as to cure run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Hemlock in moderate demand for export, and steady. The rumored large sales mentioned yesterday as having been made of late occurred at Boston, and the latest reports place the quantity at 750,000 sides.... Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 22@23c; do, acid, light to heavy, 20@22c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@ 28c; belies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin easy at 13.40c. Copper firm at 10@10 25c. Lead firm at 3.10@3.12½c. Spelter quiet at 4@4.05c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light and prices easier. Southern regular at 29c; machine-made, barrels, 29½c.

RESIN—Market easy and quiet; good strained, $1.60; common strained, $1.57½; E, $1.63@$1.67½; F, $1.72½@ G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W. $2.90.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 5.—Turpentine market nominal at 26c; sales, none. Resin firm; sales, none; B C, $1; D, $1.10; E, $1.20; F, $1.30; G, $1.30; H, $1.40; I, $1.50; K, $1.70. Other grades no demand; prices not quoted.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 5.—Resin—Nothing doing. Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar quiet at 90c. Crude turpentine easy; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 5.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26½c; sales, 376 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was in light demand, and rates easier. Engagements—To Newcastle, 3 loads of grain at 3d. Charters—British steamer, (relet,) 9,000 quarters grain, Baltimore or Newport News to Cork for orders, 3s prompt; British steamer, coal, Philadelphia to Havana, $1.05; Norwegian steamer, 350 tons, West India, time charter, six months, option five months more, $450 per month; Norwegian steamer, ore, Daiquiri to Philadelphia, at or about $1.05; bark, 30,000 cases petroleum, hence to Padang, 17c; ship (to arrive,) 75,000 cases petroleum, hence to Shanghai, 19c; British ship, (to arrive,) 80,000 cases petroleum, hence to Java, 15, 16@17c; bark, (to arrive,) general cargo, hence to Zanzibar and back, private terms; British ship, grain, San Francisco to Cork, for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre or Antwerp, 22s 6d; British ship, lumber, Puget Sound to Buenos Ayres, 43s; British bark, lumber, Savanah to Santos, $14, free wharfage and lighterage; bark and Spanish bark, lumber, hence to Buenos Ayres, $6.50, Rosario, $7.50; brig, coal, Mobile to Port au Prince, $2 and port charges; schooner, cedar and mahogany, Tuspan coast to New-York, $5.75; schooner, lumber, Darien to New-York, $4.50; schooner, lumber, Savannah to New-York, $4.50; steamer, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, 75c; schooner, pipe, Burlington, N. J., to Providence, $1.50.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—In the morning wheat appeared to be bound for the dollar mark, but after noon to-day it looked as though the bottom had fallen out of the market entirely. The crowd was badly whipsawed, and a number of traders who made a profit on the up-turn early parted with their gains before the session came to an end. The opening was strong, and from ⅝c to ⅞c higher than yesterday's close. Some sharp buying gave prices an impetus in an upward direction about the end of the first half hour, and a further arvance of 1¼c was recorded. Foreign orders to buy, accompanied by advices confirming crop damage reports from Argentine, inspired the strength. After the receipts of Bradstreet's, giving a decrease of 3,900,000 bushels in stocks east of the Rocky Mountains and "in and afloat for Europe," and a falling off on the Pacific coast for the month of 1,227,000 bushels, prices wavered and then broke sharply to the extent of 1½c. At the close a moderate rally from the inside was noted. Receipts in the Northwest were 446 cars, against 441 last Wednesday, and 101 a year ago.

Chicago received 145 cars, and inspected out 60,146 bushels. Liverpool opening cables were quiet and easy, closing ones quoting a farthing advance. Continental markets were generally lower. Export clearances at Atlantic ports aggregated 348,085 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened from 67c to 67¼c, sold between 66¾c and 68½c, closing at 67⅝c—⅝c higher than yesterday.

CASH WHEAT sold at steady prices, the feeling at the close not being quite so firm. Receipts at principal Western points, 524,413 bushels; shipments, 159,325 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 2,602 bushels; shipments, 180,958 bushels.

CORN was ready enough to decline with wheat, but not as agreeable about participating in the early advance. The market was very commonplace, the improvement in the finer grain only being responded to feebly, and prices receding quickly when the slump in wheat took place. Receipts were 203 cars, and 60,804 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were easy and ¼d lower. Bradstreet's reported an increase in available stocks of 2,407,000 bushels. Export clearances were fair at 119,983 bushels. May corn opened from 30¼c to 30⅝c, advanced to 30⅝ @30¾c, closing at 30¼@30⅜c—a shade higher than yesterday. Cash corn sold at ⅛c advance, but closed with the gain lost. Receipts at principal Western points were 377,737 bushels; shipments, 123,135 bushels. Receipts at principal Eastern points, 182,408 bushels.

OATS—Sympathy with the other markets governed the action of oats. On the early advance "shorts" covered with freedom, but later sold on the break. Receipts were 100 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. Bradstreet's reported an increase in stock of 508,000 bushels. May oats closed unchanged from yesterday. Cash oats sold ¼c higher, closing easy.

RYE was dull and steady. Offerings were light and the demand unimportant. Receipts were 16 cars. No. 2 on the regular market was 39½@40c. Cash sold ½c higher, closing easy.

BARLEY was firm. Offerings were moderate and the demand for mixing purposes good. Screenings sold from $7 to $9.75 per ton. Poor to fair barley was $22@$38; good to choice, $30@$36. Fancy was nominally a shade higher than choice.

PROVISIONS—Trading in product was with some irregularity, the opening being at easier figures than the close of yesterday, through sympathy with the hog market, which was lower. The strength of grain early in the session helped product, but toward the close prices eased off, and at the end were about steady. May pork closed 7½c higher than yesterday. May lard 5@7½c lower, and May ribs 5c higher. Domestic markets were steady. Liverpool quoted 3d decline on lard, and 6d on meats. Receipts were fair, and the shipments large. The cash market was dull and steady. Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 60 cars; corn, 140 cars; oats, 110 cars; hogs, 25,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Feb.	65 @65¼	68¼@..	64¾@..	65¾@
May	67 @67¼	68¼@..	66¾@..	67⅜@..
July	66¾@..	68 @..	66⅝@..	67¼@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Feb.	27¾@..	28¾@..	27¼@..	27¾@28
May	30¼@30⅜	30⅝@30¾	30¼@..	30¾@30⅝
July	31¼@..	31⅜@..	31⅛@..	31¼@..
Sept.	32⅝@..	32¾@..	32½@..	32¼@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Feb.	19¼@..	19¾@19½	19¼@..	19¾@..
May	21¼@21⅝	21⅝@..	21 @..	21⅝@..
July	21½@..	21½@21⅝	21⅜@21½	21⅝@21½
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Feb.	$10.27½	$10.27½	$10.27½	$10.27½
May	10.35	10.52½	10.35	10.52½
July	10.55	10.62½	10.55	10.62½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Feb.	5.57½	5.57½	5.57½	5.57½
May	5.80	5.82½	5.75	5.77½
July	5.92½	5.95	5.90	5.90
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Feb.	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15
May	5.30	5.40	5.30	5.35
June	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull and firm; prices unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 64¾@66¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@64¼c; No. 2 red, 68¾@71c

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Marvelous Success of the New Government Loan.

PROMPT RESPONSE TO NEW CONDITIONS

Much Improved Sentiment in Financial Circles—Buying Orders in Gratifying Volume—Prices Uniformly Higher.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The marvelous success of the new Government loan surprised even the most optimistic in financial circles. Last evening bankers who predicted that the subscriptions would amount to $150,000,000 were regarded as enthusiasts. No one ventured to place the figure as high as $200,000,000. Yet before the close of business today it was known that the offerings amounted to more than $568,000,000, excluding all that was doubtful. Yesterday bankers fixed the probable price at 100½; to-night it is apparent that the Government will net about 111, and that none will be distributed below 110.6877, the bid made by the Morgan combination, including J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, the Deutscher National Bank, and Harvey Fisk & Son. It was thought that this combination would secure about 70 per cent. of the issue, the other 30 per cent. going to higher bidders. The bid of the Stewart combination was for $76,000,000 at 110.075, and is not likely to participate in the distribution.

The enormous success of the loan, so far beyond the most sanguine expectations, is the first piece of substantial bull news that the Street has had in three months. Its effect on the market became pronounced in the final hour, when the volume of bids and their character became known. Commission brokers received more orders in the hour than they have had in a week, and they were executed at advancing prices right up to the close of business. Brokers are confident that when the news is thoroughly distributed, as it will be to-morrow, buying orders from the country will so swell the volume of business that a prolonged period of prosperity will ensue. A notable incident of the day was the sharp advance in the price of Government 4 per cent. bonds of 1925. Yesterday the final sale was 113¾, while the last regular sale to-day was 116⅝. The final quotation for the bonds was 114½@116¾. It is believed that there is a large outstanding short interest in the bonds.

Little else than the bond operation was talked of during the day. In the morning, after a fairly strong opening, the market hesitated, awaiting developments concerning the issue, many stocks reacting nearly a point. When definite information came showing the issue to be an unprecedented success activity ensued, and continued up to the close. The early losses were not only recovered, but material net gains were recorded. At the close, Sugar was up 1¾, Rock Island and St. Paul each 1⅝, Northwestern 1⅛, Louisville and Nashville 1¼, Southern preferred 1⅜, Denver preferred and Chesapeake and Ohio each ⅞, Leather preferred 2¾, and the general list from ½ to a point. Business during the afternoon was particularly well distributed.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements and four months' acceptances, 6@7 per cent; choice four to six months' single names, 7@8 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 9@10 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $86,986,139; balances, 3,707,318; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $496,970.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, ⅜@½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53½@54½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$11,090,208
Imports for same period	7,210,082
Net exports	$3,880,216
Net exports to date, 1895	25,889,160
Net exports to date, 1894	1,055,476
Net exports to date, 1893	14,649,444

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¼ for long and 5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛@95⅜ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5 discount. Boston—25 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Coal	10
American Sugar Refs.	1¾
American Sugar Refs. pf.	1
American Tobacco	1
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	⅞
At., Top. & S. F. pf., when issued	1
Chesapeake & Ohio	⅞
Chicago Gas	⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	1⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1⅝
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1⅝
Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf.	1
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	⅞
Distilling & Cattle Feeding, all in. pd.	1
Illinois Central	1
Lake Erie & Western pf.	1¼
Lake Shore	3⅛
Louisville & Nashville	1¼
Metropolitan Traction	1⅜
Michigan Central	1½
Missouri Pacific	⅝
National Lead	⅞
National Linseed Oil	¾
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	1
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis pf.	1⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Southern Railway pf.	1⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1
United States Cordage pf.	1
United States Leather pf.	2⅜
United States Rubber	1½
United States Rubber pf.	2½
Western Union	⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	1

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Broadway	230
Central National	115
Chatham	300
Commerce	200
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	295
German-American	110
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Manhattan	200
Market & Fulton	200
Mechanics'	180
Merchants'	133
Metropolis	415
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	230
New-York County	580
National Union	185
Park	273
Phenix	105
Republic	148
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	92½
Southern National	100
State of New-York	108
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There were sales of twenty shares of Gallatin National in two lots of ten shares each at 295.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Coal	115	115	115	115	115	120	200
American Cotton Oil	17⅞	18½	17⅞	18¼	18	18⅝	200
American Cotton Oil pf.	68	68	65¾	66	66	67½	100
American Express	111	112½	111	112½	111½	114	10
*American Sugar Refineries.	107¾	109¾	107⅝	109⅝	109½	109¾	45,881
*Am. Sugar Refineries pf.	100	100	100	100	99¾	100	130
American Tobacco	78¾	79½	78¾	79½	79¼	79⅝	8,985
Ann Arbor	10	10¼	10	10¼	10¼	11	800
Ann Arbor pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	26	27	* 20
A., T. & S. F., all in. p.	15⅞	16½	15¾	16½	16½	16⅝	11,275
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	24½	25¾	25½	25⅝	25¾	26⅝	800
Baltimore & Ohio	41	41	41	41	41½	43	100
*Bay State Gas	18½	19	18½	18½	19	22	300
Brunswick Company	½	½	½	½	⅜	¾	200
Canada Southern	40⅝	50	40⅜	50	40⅝	50	454
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	17	16½	17	16⅞	17	1,170
Chicago & Alton	156	156	156	156	153	160	15
Chicago Gas, t. r.	65	68⅛	65	66	66	66¼	2,675
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	78½	78¾	77⅞	78¾	78½	78¾	10,160
Chicago & Northwestern	101½	102¼	101⅞	102¼	102½	102⅝	3,825
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145½	145½	145½	145½	145½	147	150
C., M. & St. Paul	74	75¼	73¾	75¼	75¼	75⅝	51,006
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	127½	128	127¼	128	127⅝	128¼	725
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	72	73	71¼	73	72⅞	73	15,845
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	36⅞	37⅛	36¼	37⅛	37	37½	1,000
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	50	50	50	50	50	51	125
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28¾	28⅝	28	28	28½	29	87
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3¾	4	3½	4	3¾	4	1,380
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	17½	17½	17½	17½	17⅛	17¾	100
Consolidated Gas Company	157	157	155	156½	156½	157	943
Delaware & Hudson	129	129¼	129	129¼	129¼	130	350
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	46⅞	47⅜	46½	47⅜	47¼	47½	1,275
D. & C. F., all in. pd.	15⅞	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	16⅜	17	1,625
General Electric	20¼	20¼	27½	29	29	29⅛	11,815
Great Northern pf.	110	110	110	110	110	114	100
Illinois Central	97½	98	97½	98	97	98	210
Iowa Central	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	9½	10	320
Iowa Central pf.	35	35¾	35	35¾	33	35¾	100
Laclede Gas	21	21	21	21	21	22	200
Lake Erie & Western	22	22½	22	22½	22⅜	22½	210
Lake Erie & Western pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	75	115
Lake Shore	146⅜	146⅜	146⅜	146⅜	145½	147	425
Long Island	81	81	81	81	81½	83	60
Louisville & Nashville	47⅝	48⅛	46⅝	48	48	48¼	10,997
Lou., New-Albany & Chicago.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	9½	320
Lou., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	21	21½	21	21½	21	21½	300
Manhattan Consolidated	106¾	107½	106¼	107⅜	107⅜	107½	3,965
*Metropolitan Traction	105	106	105	106	105	106½	400
Mexican Central	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	400
Michigan Central	96	97½	96	97½	97¼	97⅝	300
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½	20	100
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	48	48½	300
Mo., Kansas & Texas	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	12¾	13¼	540
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	27	27⅞	26¾	27½	27½	27¾	4,913
Missouri Pacific	23½	23⅞	22⅜	23⅞	23⅝	24	13,651
Morris & Essex	166¾	166¾	164	164			67
*National Lead Co.	26⅜	26½	26½	26½	26½	26¾	675
*National Lead Co. pf.	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅝	86½	87½	200
National Linseed Oil	19	19	19	19	18¾	20	200
National Starch 1st pf.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	48	54	20
New-Jersey Central	109	109	108¼	108¾	108½	109	1,310
New-York Central	98	98⅛	98	98	98	98¼	635
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	17	17	17	17	17		35
N. Y., Sus. & Western	11¼	11¼	11	11	10⅜	11¼	500
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	30	31	30	31	30⅝	31	1,905
Norfolk & Western	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3	180
Norfolk & Western pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	10½	100
North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¼	5½	903
Northern Pacific	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	400
Northern Pacific pf.	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	16	16¼	490
Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅜	16	1,140
Pacific Mail	29½	29⅝	29	29⅛	29¼	29½	3,515
Phila. & Rdg., 1st in. pd.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	12,044
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	58	170
Pullman Palace Car Co.	156	156	155¼	155½	153	157	75
St. Louis Southwestern	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	600
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12	12	12	12	12	12½	579
St. Paul & Omaha	38	39	38	39	39	39¼	500
Southern Pacific	22	22	21¾	21¾	21¼	22	550
Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	3,015
Southern Railway pf.	30½	32	30½	32	31½	32	6,917
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31⅜	32⅜	30⅜	32¼	32⅛	32¼	9,095
Texas Pacific	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8½	1,370
Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	7⅞	8⅛	7,365
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	250
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11	11¾	11	11¾	11⅞	12	720
*United States Leather	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	1,310
*United States Leather pf.	65¾	67⅝	65½	67¼	66¾	67¼	7,372
United States Rubber	27	27⅜	25½	27⅜	26½	27½	1,475
United States Rubber pf.	86¼	87½	86¼	87½	85	87	250
Wabash	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	620
Wabash pf.	17½	17⅞	17	17⅜	17¾	17⅞	4,055
Western Union Telegraph	84⅜	85⅞	84⅛	85⅜	85	85¼	4,801
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	12⅝	12	12½	12⅜	12⅝	4,745
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	37½	39	37½	39	39¼		400
Wisconsin Central	3½	3½	3½	3½			100
Total sales							202,812

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Standard	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90			100

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	31,000	70		
Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s Trust Co. Ctfs.	11,000	75⅝		
	1,500	75¾		
	12,000	75⅞		
	27,000	76		
	1,000	76¼		
Atch., Top & S. Fe Gen. 4s. When Issued.	15,000	78		
	5,000	77⅜		
	30,000	78		
	10,000	78⅛		
	30,000	78½		
Atch., Top. & S. Fe Adjustment 4s. When Issued.	10,000	46¾		
	10,000	46½		
	1,000	47		
	17,000	47⅛		
	5,000	47½		
	20,000	47½		
	12,000	47¾		
	5,000	48		
	4,000	47⅞		
	20,000	48¼		
	15,000	48½		
Atch., Top. & S. Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Receipts. 1st Installment Paid.	21,000	24½		
	5,000	24¼		
	25,000	25		
	10,000	25¼		
	29,000	25⅝		
	20,000	26		
	3,000	26¼		
Beech Creek 1st	5,000	104		
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Con. 5s.	5,000	114½		
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st Col. Trust 5s.	5,000	101½		
Canada So. 1st Ctfs.	1,000	107¼		
Canada So. 2d	3,000	104¾		
Cent. of N. J. Gen. 5s Registered.	1,000	114¼		
C., C., C. & St. L. Ohio. Con. 7s	1,000	108⅝		
	1,000	108¾		
	1,000	108⅝		
	2,000	108⅝		
Chi., Bur. & Quincy Nebraska Ext. 4s.	5,000	99		
Chi., B. & Q. Con. 7s	21,000	116⅜		
	4,000	116¼		
	5,000	116½		
Chi. & E. Ill. Gen. 5s.	2,000	99		
Chi. G. L. & C.Co. 1st	2,000	91½		
Chi. & Nor. Pac. 1st Trust Receipts.	2,000	40⅜		
	13,000	41		
	8,000	40⅞		
	9,000	41		
	5,000	41½		
	10,000	42		
	10,000	42½		
Chi., R. I. & Pac. Ext. 5s.	4,000	102⅜		
	10,000	102½		
Registered.	5,000	101¾		
Chi., R.I. & Po.Deb.5s	1,000	94		
Chi. & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s.	1,000	118		
Clev., C., C. & St. L. St. Louis Div 4s.	5,000	93¼		
Consumers' Gas Co. of Chicago 1st 5s.	1,000	83½		
Den. & Rio G. 1st	1,000	113		
Det., Mac. & M. L. G.	3,000	20		
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st 5s.	3,000	107½		
Eliz., L. & B. S. 5s.	4,000	101		
	1,000	101⅞		
Flint & P. M. 6s	1,000	110		
H. & T. Cen. G. M. 4s	7,000	69¾		
Illinois Central 3½s.	4,000	100½		
Kan. Pac. 1st Con. Trust Co. Ctfs.	4,000	74		
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented.	9,000	106		
Laclede Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st 5s.	4,000	95		
L., S. & M. S. 1st Cou.	5,000	112½		
Lex. Av. & P. F. 1st.	20,000	112½		
Long Isl. G. M. 4s.	3,000	94¾		
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s.	16,000	77½		
L., N. A. & Chi. Con.	1,000	100½		
L., N. A. & C. G. M.	1,000	71¾		
	5,000	72		
	7,000	72½		
	8,000	73		
	5,000	73½		
Manhat. Ry. Con. 4s.	10,000	97¼		
Metropol. Elev. 1st.	2,000	117½		
Mexican National 2d Inc. 6s A.	10,000	38¼		
Mil. & St. Paul Con.	1,000	127¼		
Mil. & St. Paul 1st Chi. & Pac. 6s.	10,000	116		
Mil. & St. Paul 1st Chi. & Mo. R. 5s.	1,000	105⅜		
	1,000	105⅞		
M. & St. L. Con. 5s.	5,000	100		
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.	4,000	84¾		
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	2,000	58½		
	10,000	58⅞		
	5,000	58¾		
	5,000	59		
Mo., K. & T. of T. 4s.	5,000	81		
	1,000	81½		
	1,000	81		
Mo. & Ohio G. M. 4s.	5,000	67		
N. Y., L. E. & West. New 2d Consol.	10,000	71½		
J. P.M. & Co. or D.M. & Co. Stamped Ctfs.	10,000	71½		
Nor Pac 2d Coup	10,000	105½		
N. Y., S. & W. G. M.	36,000	73		
	5,000	75½		
Norfolk & Western Maryld & Wash Div	1,000	64		
North Pac Con 5s	29,000	38½		
	28,000	39		
	5,000	39½		
	2,000	39⅝		
	3,000	39¾		
	17,000	40		
Trust Co Certfs	5,000	39		
	10,000	39½		
N Pac Col Tr Notes	15,000	83¾		
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Receipts	10,000	30		
	4,000	31		
	2,000	31½		
	2,000	32		
Ore Imp Co Con 5s Trust Co Certs	8,000	31		
	3,000	31½		
	1,000	31⅝		
	5,000	31⅞		
	2,000	32		
	5,000	32½		
	3,000	33		
Ore Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs	20,000	105½		
	5,000	105½		
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	29,000	61		
	12,000	61¼		
	15,000	61½		
	2,000	61⅝		
	10,000	61¾		
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s	4,000c	111		
	8,000	111		
Phil & R Defd Inc	21,000	1⅜		
	25,000	2		
	24,000	1¾		
Phil & R Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs	85,000	79		
	10,000	79⅛		
	10,000	79⅜		
	45,000	79½		
Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Instmt Pd	11,000	35⅜		
	40,000	35½		
	70,000	36		
	10,000	36¼		
2d Pf Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Pd	20,000	21½		
	20,000	21⅝		
	20,000	21⅞		
	10,000	21½		
3d Pf Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Pd	10,000	19⅜		
	30,000	19¼		
	15,000	19⅛		
	45,000	19½		
	10,000	19⅞		
	10,000	19¼		
Pitts & W 1st 4s	5,000s3	75		
Rio Grande West 1st	1,000	75½		
	4,000	75⅞		
Rome, W & Og Con	3,000	118		
St L & Iron Mount Ark Br Ext 5s	1,000	100		
St L & Iron Mt 2d	7,000	101		
	7,000	101¼		
St L & S F, G M 6s	2,000	104		
St L S W 1st	3,000	73		
St L S W 2d Inc	5,000	20½		
St Paul, M & M 2d	2,000	118		
San An & Ar Pass 4s	1,000	56		
So Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	6,000	90¾		
	5,000	91		
Southern Ry 1st 5s	2,000	91⅝		
	12,000	92		
	5,000	91⅞		
	1,000	91⅞		
	21,000	92		
Tex & N O Con 5s	10,000	95¾		
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	86		
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	25,000	22		
	20,000	21½		
	15,000	22		
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	2,000	101		
Union Elev 1st 6s	5,000	97		
Union Pac 1st, 1896	2,000	102¼		
Union Pac 1st, 1897	July			
Trust Receipts Ex Matured Coupons	1,000	97½		
Union Pac 6s, 1898 Trust Receipts Ex Matured Coupons	2,000	97½		
U P, D & Gulf 1st	3,000	36½		
	2,000	36¾		
	10,000	36		
	15,000	36½		
U S Cord Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	5,000b3	31		
	5,000	31		
	5,000	31½		
Wabash 1st 5s	9,000	104¼		
	1,000	104		
	1,000	104¼		
Wabash 1st 5s Det & Chi Ext	3,000	99		
Wabash Deb, Ser 8	10,000	25		
West Shore Gtd 4s	2,000	105		
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered	5,000	105		
W N Y & Penn Inc	20,000	16¼		
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Receipts	15,000	41¾		
	25,000	42		
	10,000	41¾		
	5,000	42¼		
	3,000	42¼		
	3,000	42¾		
Total sales				$1,953,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	146	150
Alb. & Sus.	170	180
Alton & Terre Haute	57½	60
American T. & C.		95
American Tobacco pf.	100½	103
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Buffalo, R. & P.	12	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.		55
Canadian Pacific	58	59½
Cedar F. & M.		10
Central Pacific	15½	16½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	45	48
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	96	100
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	85	90
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	
Col. Coal. & I. Dev.	3	3¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.		100
C., H. V. & T. pf.	60	65
Commercial Cable	153	
Consolidated Coal	30	34
Del., Lack. & West.	161	164
Denver & Rio Grande	13½	14¼
Des Moines & Ft. D.	7½	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	6¼	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	14¼	14½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	93	95½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	61¾	62½
Ev. & T. H.	30½	31½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	49½	66
F. & P. M.	10½	14
F. & P. M. pf.	35	40
Homestake	29	
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Steel Co.	62½	70
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17½	
Laclede Gas pf.	78	80
*Long Island Traction, all in. pd	20¾	21⅛
L., St. L. & T.	3	
Manhattan Beach	7½	10
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican National Certificates	1⅝	1⅞
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	79
Minn. Iron	66¾	68
N. C. & St. L.	65	85
National Starch	5	7
National Starch 2d pf.	15	25
New Central C.	6	9
New-England	49½	52
N. Y. & N. H.	184	185½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	29
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	26	
Norfolk Southern	56	68
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	10½	12
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	3	4
Oregon R. & N.	14	20
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6	9
Pennsylvania Coal	325	
Peoria & Eastern	5	8
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	3½	3¾
Pittsburg & West. pf.	20	21¼
P., C., C. & St. L.	17	18
P., F. W. & C.	160	164
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.		15½
Rens. & Sar.	178	183
Rio Grande Western	14	15
Rio Grande Western pf.	41½	42½
Rome, W. & O.	114½	115½
S. J. & G. I.	⅞	1
St. Paul & Duluth	23	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	87	92
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	122	124
St. Paul, M. & M.	109	114
Silver bullion certificates	67½	67¾
T. P. Land Tr.	5	10
Tol. & O. C.	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	75
U. P., D. & G.	4	4½
U. S. Express	39	45
U. S. Cordage ctfs., t. r.	22½	24
Wells-Fargo Express	95	102
*West. Union Beef	8	9

*Unlisted.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction to-day at 111 Broadway:

4 shares National Broadway Bank, 243.
5 shares Bank of America, 325.
1,000 shares Standard Metal Tie and Construction Company, $1 lot.
4 shares Cummings Car Works, $1 lot.
100 shares Seattle Coal and Iron Company, $1 lot.
2 shares French Mirror Plate Company, 5.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Su. Ref.	107¾	109⅛	107¼	109⅝	26,360
Am. Tobacco	78⅜	79⅜	78¼	79¼	750
A., T. & S. F.	15¾	16⅜	15½	16⅜	1,170
Chi. Gas	66	66	65⅜	66	630
C., R. I. & P.	71⅜	72⅜	71⅜	72⅜	5,530
Chi., B. & Q.	78½	78⅝	77½	78⅝	7,600
C., M. & St. P.	73⅞	73½	73⅜	73¼	26,500
Cent. of N. J.	100	100	100	100	20
Chi. & N. W.	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	20
Ches. & Ohio	17⅛	17⅛	16½	16⅝	70
Chi. & C. F.	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	980
Gen. Electric	28¼	29⅛	27½	29⅛	1,530
Lou. & Nash.	47¼	48¼	46⅜	48¼	2,430
Manhattan	107¼	107½	107¼	107⅜	100
Total sales					83,250

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s p. r.	75	76	75	76	9,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	19½	19½	19	19	30,000
Wis. Cent. 1st.	41½

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 170 bonds of $100 each, 30 bonds of $500 each, 568 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 13th day of March next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

170 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

11	209	437	729	949	1134	1345	1590	1738	1957
13	259	440	732	957	1145	1353	1592	1740	1982
40	265	460	740	977	1148	1422	1601	1757	2005
54	267	479	741	990	1154	1456	1603	1759	2009
68	268	518	752	991	1161	1479	1604	1768	2010
70	274	527	763	1006	1170	1492	1626	1788	2016
78	286	545	784	1010	1173	1506	1647	1836	2047
79	301	563	800	1015	1183	1507	1655	1857	2050
94	316	582	803	1019	1185	1612	1667	1871	2052
105	326	587	851	1044	1217	1515	1668	1885	2058
124	352	596	858	1064	1230	1521	1673	1893	2062
131	368	597	891	1067	1253	1525	1677	1901	2071
149	400	701	900	1070	1273	1537	1682	1905	2081
174	402	708	913	1077	1286	1569	1702	1907	2090
190	406	709	919	1114	1309	1573	1707	1929	2093
193	416	721	942	1122	1310	1584	1710	1932	2114
200	433	724	947	1133	1343	1587	1728	1938	2165

30 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

25	47	116	133	156	209	225	247	330	359
27	92	124	148	173	211	232	264	340	360
35	100	128	154	208	222	237	314	341	365

568 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

37	780	1516	2142	2919	3732	4673	5550	6154	6924
46	781	1537	2172	2950	3735	4680	5553	6157	6925
45	788	1540	2180	2951	3780	4686	5562	6158	6936
50	792	1543	2193	2987	3782	4700	5568	6163	6938
60	802	1555	2195	3000	3791	4706	5574	6164	6941
72	809	1562	2197	3015	3802	4707	5577	6168	6945
99	858	1570	2200	3041	3820	4732	5584	6179	6965
105	859	1582	2213	3042	3823	4745	5587	6201	6976
137	872	1588	2228	3056	3882	4749	5604	6223	6991
149	899	1606	2232	3061	3891	4754	5607	6226	7007
153	900	1626	2240	3074	3928	4773	5610	6235	7015
170	915	1629	2245	3095	3935	4776	5625	6254	7019
174	917	1642	2246	3099	3950	4787	5664	6268	7026
181	918	1643	2248	3100	3958	4797	5671	6269	7029
186	927	1684	2250	3101	3961	4803	5677	6284	7030
200	928	1703	2253	3102	3968	4816	5680	6285	7036
205	932	1718	2266	3119	3993	4826	5706	6287	7107
211	933	1721	2276	3122	4005	4837	5727	6298	7137
218	935	1729	2290	3123	4010	4857	5737	6312	7138
239	959	1735	2291	3129	4044	4880	5749	6326	7142
272	978	1748	2296	3136	4069	4894	5774	6329	7152
282	980	1760	2308	3139	4098	4909	5780	6331	7156
286	983	1763	2331	3147	4110	4911	5785	6344	7165
302	984	1764	2370	3154	4126	4915	5792	6356	7170
315	986	1778	2396	3156	4134	4928	5793	6417	7212
316	1027	1779	2402	3174	4136	4982	5824	6438	7249
331	1038	1788	2403	3178	4138	4988	5837	6459	7255
336	1063	1793	2440	3258	4144	5007	5844	6477	7261
345	1065	1807	2453	3274	4165	5023	5849	6498	7274
374	1076	1813	2463	3290	4167	5034	5858	6500	7275
400	1080	1825	2485	3308	4188	5055	5861	6512	7309
401	1099	1836	2554	3313	4195	5081	5868	6525	7331
404	1102	1845	2557	3347	4196	5107	5875	6528	7346
412	1104	1858	2566	3349	4217	5111	5879	6552	7349
415	1114	1865	2571	3354	4239	5116	5894	6562	7374
424	1136	1923	2572	3359	4248	5119	5898	6603	7375
430	1142	1924	2616	3377	4334	5146	5909	6627	7388
441	1181	1925	2623	3379	4860	5165	5916	6629	7389
456	1186	1938	2628	3402	4363	5199	5917	6647	7395
483	1207	1942	2675	3408	4372	5208	5934	6661	7400
508	1235	1944	2680	3451	4396	5219	5942	6664	7419
512	1241	1953	2695	3457	4403	5223	5974	6665	7421
528	1250	1954	2714	3470	4410	5243	5998	6666	7424
546	1319	1973	2760	3493	4419	5251	6004	6684	7430
549	1336	1991	2763	3498	4421	5252	6024	6704	7432
568	1407	2014	2764	3499	4485	5266	6051	6711	7453
575	1420	2028	2775	3527	4493	5278	6059	6739	7461
598	1422	2035	2792	3549	4503	5325	6061	6767	7479
655	1429	2053	2793	3611	4524	5374	6071	6774	7481
659	1430	2065	2852	3619	4536	5427	6086	6789	7487
673	1439	2067	2854	3620	4539	5431	6090	6809	7498
682	1443	2082	2858	3657	4591	5468	6121	6817	7511
692	1451	2085	2863	3664	4613	5481	6127	6832	7534
726	1459	2101	2864	3666	4614	5509	6131	6836	7539
727	1468	2105	2893	3707	4642	5518	6133	6848	7564
741	1483	2117	2902	3712	4644	5532	6141	6881	7576
774	1509	2128	2918	3724	4649	5546	6142		

JOHN S. KENNEDY, } Trustees.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, }

New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.

19TH DRAWING.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

New-York, January 15, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,289 Broadway. 324 Street.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial. Financial. Financial.

Statement of

The Guarantors

LIABILITY · INDEMNITY · COMPANY · OF · PENNSYLVANIA

DECEMBER 31, 1895.

Head Office, 713 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

RICHARD F. LOPER, General Manager.

ASSETS.

Real Estate owned by Company,	$250,000.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate,	114,426.36
United States Government 5 per cent. Bonds,	115,000.00
Passenger Railway First Mortgage Bonds,	114,000.00
Philadelphia, Pa., City Loans	65,100.00
Brooklyn, N. Y., 4 per cent. City Loans,	46,800.00
City of Toledo, O., 4 per cent. Park Bonds,	22,000.00
City of Gallipolis, O., 5 per cent. Bonds,	12,500.00
City of Wooster, O., 5 per cent. Bonds,	11,500.00
County of Putnam, O., 5 per cent. Bonds,	11,000.00
City of Richmond, Va., 4 per cent. Bonds,	15,000.00
City of Norfolk, Va., Bonds,	13,250.00
City of Johnstown, Pa., 4½ per cent. Bonds,	9,950.00
City of Scranton, Pa., 4½ per cent. Bonds,	5,500.00
Lehigh Valley Railroad 6 per cent. Annuity Bonds,	15,240.00
Penna. and N. W. R. R. 5 per cent. Bonds,	10,250.00
Other Bonds owned by company,	21,025.00
Loans on approved collaterals,	68,548.02
Net premiums in course of collection,	142,951.55
Cash in Banks and Company's Offices,	90,383.04
Accrued interest,	8,867.45
Amount of Losses returnable to Company on agreed settlements,	14,039.77
Office furniture and fixtures appraised,	5,199.04
Total Assets	**$1,182,530.23**

LIABILITIES.

Total Losses adjusted, unpaid,		$1,645.67
Total Claims in process of adjustment (amount claimed in full,)		1,098.49
Claims resisted or in suspense,		19,000.00
Special Reserve Fund to meet unascertained Claims,	$119,336.10	
Less Reinsurance,	2,902.77	
		116,433.33
Reinsurance Reserve to cover all outstanding risks,		282,982.02
Reserve for all other Liabilities,		152,588.98
Capital Stock,		500,000.00
NET SURPLUS,		108,781.74
		$1,182,530.23

Increase in Assets over December 31st, 1894 . . $600,234.25
Increase in Reinsurance Reserve 114,565.67

Expense Ratio 20% Less Than Any Similar Company Operating in America.

Officers

President, THOS. V. COOPER; Vice President, JOHN L. WILSON; Treasurer, JARED DARLINGTON; Secretary, WM. H. KNORR.

DIRECTORS AND ADVISORY BOARD

A. ANDERSON	JARED DARLINGTON	P. D. KEYSER, M. D.	Hon. MAURICE A. ROGERS
FRANK BOWER	JOHN G. CROXTON	RICHARD F. LOPER	CLARENCE KENNEDY
GEO. W. BREMER	HERMAN W. WILLIAMS	E. J. MOORE	Hon. BOIES PENROSE
THOS. V. COOPER	ANTHONY A. HIRST	H. G. MICHENER	JOHN W. WOODSIDE
ISAAC COOPER	ABRAM C. MOTT	H. C. ELLIS, W. G. HUEY	JOHN L. WILSON
CYRUS BORGNER	H. R. KERN	HENRY Z. ZIEGLER	CARLTON M. WILLIAMS

LEGAL BOARD

Hon. JOHN C. GRADY, J. HOWARD GENDELL, Esq. Hon. BOIES PENROSE, DALLAS SANDERS, Esq. THAD. L. VANDERSLICE, Esq., S. DAVIS PAGE, Esq. HENRY C. McDEVITT, Esq.

General Liability Insurance — Elevator Insurance
Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance — Sprinkler Insurance

and Special Contracts for the Protection of All Parties Against Their Legal Liability.
For full information and particulars apply to

NEW-YORK OFFICE: 115 Broadway. HERMAN W. WILLIAMS, General Agent Eastern Division.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage and for breach of the conditions thereof, The American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,311,850, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March, and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, and from then to the 24th day of December, all in the year 1895, and from then to the 7th day of January, 1896, all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 6th day of February, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1896.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway REORGANIZATION.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds are notified that the time for depositing them with the Mercantile Trust Company has been extended until Feb. 10, 1896, after which date an additional charge of $10 per bond will be assessed against each bond thereafter deposited.

Nine-tenths of the whole number of outstanding bonds have already been deposited with the Trust company, under the terms of the agreement.

Copies of the agreement under which the deposit is made and of the circular giving in detail the plan of reorganization can be obtained by application to the Mercantile Trust Company or at the office of the Committee, Room 218, No. 1 Broadway, New-York City.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK AND ONTARIO LAND CO. First Mortgage Bonds, Dated January 4th, 1890.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain Indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Five thousand and forty 44-100 dollars, ($5,040.44.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 17th day of February, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

City of Tampa, Fla.

$300,000

Municipal Improvement Gold 6s,

DUE JAN. 1ST, 1921. INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 1ST AND JULY 1ST.

Principal and interest payable in New-York in gold coin of present weight and fineness.

PRICE TO NET 5½ PER CENT.
Full particulars on application.

W. N. Coler & Co.,
Bankers,
34 Nassau St., New-York.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.
Notice of Shareholders' Meeting.

In pursuance of the provisions of Article 58 of the by-laws the shareholders are called upon to attend the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, which will be held on Tuesday, March 10, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle Cadena.

In order to attend the meeting Shareholders must deposit their shares in this city (Mexico) at the offices of the bank before 12 o'clock on March 9; in New-York with Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., agents, No. 11 Wall Street; or in London, with Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., agents, 60 Old Broad Street, at such hour and date as the said agents may fix.

The meeting is called for the following purposes:

1st—To examine and approve the accounts of the bank for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

2d—Division of the profits.

3d—Election of five Directors, of which two of the Local Board and three of the New-York Board, to replace the five Directors of both Boards of the second section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of the 8th March, 1892, and in accordance with Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.

4th—Election of two supplementary Directors, one of the Local Board and one of the New-York Board, to replace the two supplementary Directors of the two Boards of the second section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of 8th March, 1892, in accordance with Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.

5th—Election of two inspectors and their supplementaries for the present year.

6th—Election of a committee of two and their supplementaries on accounts for the present year.

7th—Fees for the Committee on Accounts.

For the better information of the shareholders they are referred to Articles 60, 61, 62, and 63 of the by-laws.

Mexico, 14th January, 1896.

The President, at int.,
ROMAN S. DE LASCURAIN.

Union Trust Company of New-York,

80 BROADWAY.
New-York, January 15th, 1896.

In accordance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY under date of February 1st, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

OF £200 STERLING.
Nos. 20, 84, 123, 375, 486, 530, 560.
OF £100 STERLING.
Nos. 301, 472, 493, 502, 604, 628.

And on behalf of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the Counting House of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D., 1896, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
ja16-law1wTh Trustee.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.

Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.

ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Government Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. M. Kidder & Co.,
Bankers, 18 Wall St.

Herring-Hall-Marvin Securities.

DEALT IN BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 5 BROAD ST.

U. S. Government Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Daniel A. Moran & Co.,
48 WALL ST., (Cor. William,)
(BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING.)

Meetings and Elections.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 18, 1896. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad Street, in the City of New-York. J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 40 Wall St., Room 48, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1896, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 11.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, February 13th, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Feb. 6, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M.
Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, Feb. 5, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, 5 Noel Block, Church Street, Nashville, Tenn., on TUESDAY, March 10, 1896, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, Feb. 17, and opened on Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

ANDREW M. ADGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 5, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company as above, on the 19th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 8th instant, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 20th instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5, 1896.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the second day of March next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

179TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, January 27, 1896.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1896.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer, New-York, Jan. 27, 1896.

A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after Feb. 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 31, 1896.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP COMposed of Charles Dubois, Abraham Dubois, Jacob Dubois, and Henry E. Dubois, existing under the firm name of "HENRY DUBOIS' SONS," was dissolved by the appointment of Abraham Dubois receiver thereof, and said Abraham Dubois having been, by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, relieved of his duties as such receiver, and fully and completely discharged therefrom; and

Whereas, The said copartnership conducted business for a period of five years and upward, in the City of New-York; and, whereas, Henry E. Dubois has withdrawn from his association in business with said Abraham Dubois, Charles Dubois, and Jacob Dubois,

Now, therefore, we, Abraham Dubois, residing at No. 284 Carroll Street, in the City of Brooklyn; Charles Dubois, residing at No. 279 Carroll Street, in the City of Brooklyn, and Jacob Dubois of Nos. 2, 4, and 6 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, remaining members and partners of the firm of Henry Dubois' Sons, do hereby certify, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that they shall, by their common agreement and the consent of Henry E. Dubois, continue the use of the copartnership name of "Henry Dubois' Sons"; and that they are the persons now and hereafter doing business and dealing under the said firm name of "Henry Dubois' Sons."—Dated, New-York, Jan. 7, 1896.

CHARLES DUBOIS,
ABRAHAM DUBOIS,
JACOB DUBOIS.

City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, ss.:

On this, 7th day of January, 1896, before me personally came Abraham Dubois, Charles Dubois, and Jacob Dubois, to me known and known to be the persons described in, and who executed the above instrument, and they duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

THOMAS S. KNOX,
Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of J. J. RICHARDS & CO., having its office at No. 278 West 25th Street, New-York City, has this day dissolved, and that J. J. RICHARDS alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.

Dated February 4th, 1896.

JAMES J. RICHARDS,
WARREN SPRINGSTEED.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE PLAZA FIGHT

Trolley Companies Temporarily Enjoined from Taking Advantage of Trustees' Permission.

Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on the application of Lawyer Church, representing Arthur J. Hughes, a taxpayer, has granted a temporary injunction restraining the trolley companies from using the bridge plaza, in Brooklyn.

Patrick H. Flynn, President of the Nassau Railroad Company, is backing Mr. Hughes in his fight against the bridge Trustees and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, it is said.

The defendants in the suit are the Bridge Trustees and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. The return of the order to show cause is put down for Feb. 7.

In his affidavit Mr. Hughes states that under Chapter 531 of the Laws of 1881, as amended in 1892, the Bridge Trustees are directed to purchase for the City of Brooklyn the real estate bounded by Fulton, Sands, and High Streets, and also as much land as might be necessary to open an approach to the bridge from Tillary Street, and providing that Liberty Street might be made a part of such avenue of approach. The cost of the improvement was laid upon the City of Brooklyn. The Trustees purchased the land, widened Liberty Street, and constructed a wide, paved avenue of approach to the bridge entrance. Previous to this the Brooklyn Heights Railroad owned and possessed, as the lessee of the Brooklyn City Railroad, real estate on the northeasterly corner of Fulton and Sands Streets, which it used for terminal purposes. Anticipating the necessity for increasing the terminal facilities, it also possessed, as the lessee of the Brooklyn City Railroad, real estate valued at $100,000 upon the block bounded by Sands, Fulton, and High Streets, but this real estate was acquired for the City of Brooklyn by the Bridge Trustees and paid for.

Mr. Hughes also states in his affidavit that James Howell and Seth L. Keeney were and are stockholders in the Long Island Traction Company, which owns the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

NEW-JERSEY'S FIGHTING RAILROADS

An Entente Between the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Junction.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 5.—The fight between the New-Jersey Junction and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies was again before Chancellor McGill to-day, on an application for a modification of the injunction granted yesterday. The former company asked to be allowed to put sheath piling about the excavation made, and to haul away a flat car that hung partly over the edge of the excavation and endangered the embankment.

Counsel claimed that, inasmuch as the Junction Company had paid into court the damages assessed against it in its original suit against the Pennsylvania Company, it had an easement in the property and a right to protect its interests. Counsel for the Pennsylvania Company said that that company was willing to assume the risk of damages, and was responsible for any that might occur through its acts. As to the overhanging car, the company would remove that, and any other that might threaten the safety of the embankment.

After some further discussion, an amicable arrangement was reached, as a result of which the cars were hauled away and the sheath piling erected.

PREFERRED INSANE ASYLUM TO PRISON

Novel Method of a St. Paul Man to Escape Prosecution.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 5.—The last Grand Jury indicted Edward C. Devine on the charge of stealing a lithographing outfit valued at $10,000 from Gilbert J. Rice, manager of the Union Printing Company.

Devine appeared in the Probate Court of Minneapolis yesterday, was examined for lunacy, and committed to the insane asylum at Rochester. It is said Devine preferred an indefinite period in an insane asylum to a definite period in a State prison, and chose this method of accomplishing his object.

The prosecuting officers will probably have to wait until Devine is discharged from the asylum to try him on the criminal charge.

CREW RESCUED AND VESSEL BURNED

The Ship Nineveh Encountered a Hurricane on the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The schooner Compeer arrived from New-Whatcom last evening with the crew of the British ship Nineveh on board. They were picked up south of Cape Flattery, having deserted the vessel, which was in a sinking condition.

The wreck, being a menace to navigation, was burned to the water's edge.

The Nineveh left Clallam Bay, Washington, Jan. 24. A hurricane was encountered the next day, which strained the vessel, shifted the cargo, and caused her to leak badly. Everything above deck was swept away, and four of the crew were injured by the breaking seas.

The water continued to gain on the pumps, and the ship was doomed, when the Compeer hove in sight on the night of Jan. 26. The crew of the sinking vessel was quickly transferred to the schooner, and the Nineveh was set on fire. She carried 840,000 feet of lumber.

Legal Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM H. NAETHING and CHARLES F. NAETHING, plaintiffs, against MARY E. SHERWOOD, Minnie S. Currier, and William D. Currier, her husband; Arthur R. Naething and Jennie Naething, his wife; Herman E. Naething and Eva Neathing, his wife; Emma H. Naething, Mary Louise Naething, John Koenig and Stephanie Koenig, his wife; Adolph Koenig, Charles Koenig, Harry E. Koenig, and Louisa Koenig, his wife; Daisy Koenig, Emil B. Koenig, John J. Drewes, Charles Drewes, John P. Naething, (if living,) and Mrs. Naething, his wife, if any, (who and whose name is unknown to plaintiffs;) Mrs. Naething, the widow and the heirs at law, next of kin and devisees, if any, of said John P. Naething, if deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, each and every of whom, and the number, ages, and names of whom are unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.—Amended summons.—Action in partition. Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.

To the above-named defendants, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiffs' Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint. Dated, New-York, December 31, 1895.

JOHN BRUNNEMER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office address No. 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To the defendants: John P. Naething, (if living,) and Mrs. Naething, his wife, if any, (who and whose name is unknown to plaintiffs;) Mrs. Naething, the widow, and the heirs at law, next of kin and devisees, if any, of said John P. Naething, if deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, each and every of whom, and the number, ages, and

W. W. M'LAUGHLIN'S APPEAL

His Case Before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

THE JURY AND EVIDENCE ATTACKED

Arguments for the ex-Police Inspector —His Counsel Declares There Was No Evidence of Extortion.

The only case heard by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon was that of William W. McLaughlin, ex-Inspector of the Police Department, who was convicted last Summer before Justice Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of extortion, on the complaint of Frederick H. Seagrist, Jr., a builder.

The case was opened by Abraham I. Elkus, who is associated with Col. Edward C. James as counsel for McLaughlin. The Justices sitting in the case were Van Brunt, Patterson, Williams, Rumsey, and O'Brien.

Mr. Elkus began by attacking the jury which convicted McLaughlin. He referred to the manner in which the jurors were selected, saying that they were necessarily prejudiced. He also said that the questions put to the jurors when being examined were not proper ones. One of these questions he quoted as follows:

In order to justify the inference of legal guilt from circumstantial evidence, must the inculpatory facts be absolutely incompatible with the innocence of the accused?

Mr. Elkus mentioned the names of four, whom, he said, he believed were not eligible to sit in the case. Among these was Edward H. Gibson. The latter, Mr. Elkus contended, was prejudiced in the case. He had acknowledged that he was influenced by newspaper reports, and it was not fully demonstrated that he could rid his mind of this prejudice.

Mr. Elkus said that it was plainly evident that almost all the jurors serving in the second trial were biased. He referred to the examination of each juror, and said that from the answers given it was very apparent that a fair trial could not be held with a panel of such men.

Although he spoke for about forty minutes, Mr. Elkus touched on no other point than the alleged ineligibility of the twelve jurors.

Col. James took up the case next, and spoke directly of the evidence upon which conviction was based. He rehearsed the particulars of the trial, saying that his client was found guilty of the crime of extorting $50 from the prosecuting witness, Seagrist, on Nov. 21, 1891. There was no evidence, he said, of extortion. There was no evidence that McLaughlin had ever received a cent from Seagrist, contrary to the requirements of the law, no allegations were made to the effect that when the alleged extortion took place the defendant was holding an official position. It could not be proved, Col. James said, that the defendant had ever received the $50. The testimony showed that Wardman James Burns was the man said to be the man to whom the money was paid; other testimony was to the effect that the money had gone direct to McLaughlin, but both of these assertions were upset by subsequent evidence, which went to show that Seagrist did not know to whom the money was paid. He was in doubtful about it, Col. James said, that he had to depend on his books for information. The book accounts of Seagrist were uncertain factors in such an important matter, because there was every evidence that they were negligently kept. Conceding that money had passed, Col. James said that the most direct evidence went to show that Wardman Burns was the recipient of it.

The alleged conspiracy with McLaughlin had not been proved, he contended. The prosecution brought forth the alleged facts about Burns without previously showing or attempting to show that McLaughlin was his confederate. The evidence produced afterward, that Burns was in conspiracy with McLaughlin, he said, was weak and untenable.

Austin G. Fox, representing the People, replied to all of Col. James's contentions. After a lengthy argument the case was adjourned to 1 o'clock this afternoon.

S. B. CABLE SUED FOR DIVORCE.

The Plaintiff's Attorney Says There Will Be No Defense to Bigamy.

There were some unusual features in the divorce action of Frances Cable against Sheldon B. Cable, which was heard before Justice Truax, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday.

According to the papers and the testimony in the case, Cable married two women, each of whom bore him children, but after living with the second wife several years he returned to the first wife, begged her forgiveness, which was denied, and then began an action against the second woman for the annulment of his marriage to her on the ground that she had committed a fraud on him.

Frank W. Angel, the attorney for the plaintiff, testified first that he had served the summons and complaint in the present action on Cable at 103 Fulton Street, on July 19, 1895. He also identified a photograph of Cable, and said that he had known both parties to the suit for the last ten years.

Mrs. Cable, the plaintiff, was then called to the stand. She was plainly dressed in black. She testified that she was married to Cable on Nov. 25, 1874, and that she has two children—a son, twenty years old, and a daughter, eleven years old. She answered the usual statutory questions, and on the question of alimony she testified that her husband was at one time in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, where he received a salary of $75 a week, but that he always seemed to have more than that. He would allow her sometimes $50 a week, sometimes more, and often nothing.

Mr. Angel then called Mrs. Cable No. 2, and a tall, fair young woman, of perhaps twenty-two years of age, but with an inexpressibly sad expression about her eyes and mouth, took the stand. She said her name was Sarah Cable, her maiden name having been Griffin, and that she resided in Hornellsville, N. Y.

"Were you married to Sheldon B. Cable?"

"Yes, on Sept. 23, 1893, in Rochester, N. Y."

"How did he represent himself to you?"

"He said at first that he was a bachelor, and after the marriage, he said that he had been divorced from his wife."

"Have you a child of which Cable is the father?"

"Yes, it is twenty-three months old."

"Have you been approached to compromise this matter?"

"Yes. A man came to me for that purpose."

"Did he offer any sum of money?"

"He attempted to, but I would not listen to him, and ordered him away."

The witness said that she had lived with Cable in Hornellsville, and Payne, N. Y., and this city, and she identified a photograph of Cable, which was inscribed "To Sarah, with love, from Sheldon." She said that she had not seen Cable since last April.

Walton N. Cable, a son of the plaintiff and defendant, stated that he was present at an interview between his mother and father, in which the latter admitted the second marriage, and asked for forgiveness.

At the close of the case Mr. Angel spoke to Mrs. Cable No. 2, and then announced to Justice Truax that he would like to recall Mrs. Cable No. 2 for the purpose of having her testify that she had seen the defendant in court while she was testifying.

Mrs. Cable came back and stated that just before she left the stand she saw her husband in the corner of the room, and as she finished her testimony he sneaked out of the door. Mrs. Cable No. 1 said that she had also seen him, as he went out of the room.

Mr. Angel said after the case was over that there would probably be no action for bigamy taken against Cable, as both the women wanted nothing more done because of their children. He said that Cable had come to him and admitted the second marriage.

DECISION AGAINST W. N. HEARD.

The Commissioners of Charities Had a Right to Remove Him.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday denying the application of William N. Heard for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioners of Charities to restore him to the Stewardship of the almshouse on Blackwell's Island.

The plaintiff was appointed to the place in July, 1895, after passing a civil service examination, and was summarily removed on Dec. 31, 1895. He says that the Commissioners had no power to remove him without a hearing.

The defendant made preliminary objections, first, that the action was improperly brought, in that it appeared as a suit by Heard against the Commissioners, when in reality it was an application for a writ of mandamus. It was also declared by the defendant that there was no such corporation as the Commissioners of Charities of the City of New-York, and that the board is simply a department of the City Government, having no corporate existence, and, therefore, cannot be sued as a board. "These objections," says the Court, "are well taken, and fatal to the plaintiff in the proceeding." Justice Lawrence also says:

The denial of this application might well be rested on the point referred to, but I deem it proper to state that it appears by the answering affidavits that the plaintiff was dismissed from the Department of Charities and Correction of the City of New-York on Dec. 31 1895, and that upon that day the department was legislated out of existence and a new Department of Charities created. As it does not appear that the plaintiff was a veteran sailor or soldier or a volunteer fireman, or that he was a clerk or the head of a bureau within the meaning of the provisions of the Consolidation act, it would seem that the old Board of Charities and Correction had a right to remove the plaintiff at its pleasure.

For the reasons given, Justice Lawrence denied the plaintiff's motion.

POLICEMAN RAEDIG EXONERATED.

Edward Campbell, Who Charged Him with Assault, Sent to the Penitentiary.

Judge Newberger, in Part III. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday exonerated Policeman Adam Raedig of the Madison Street Station from the charges of brutality made in open court on Monday by Edward Campbell, eighteen years old, of 38 Hamilton Street.

Campbell was arrested on Jan. 22 for stealing three plush capes from 62 Division Street. When arraigned in the General Sessions Court on Monday, he pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and there made a statement that Policeman Raedig brutally beat him when in the station house, because he would not tell him who was with him when he stole the capes.

Judge Newberger called Policeman Raedig before him yesterday, and the policeman denied that he had assaulted Campbell. A number of policemen testified that they saw Campbell at various times after the alleged assault and saw no evidences of a beating.

Mark Alter, who appeared for Campbell in the Essex Market Police Court, said the boy told him nothing about the alleged assault.

Mrs. Henreddy said Campbell told her he had had his teeth knocked out by a policeman who arrested him uptown some time ago.

Judge Newberger said to the prisoner:

Campbell, you made a statement in court the other day that reflected on the record of a good policeman. I have investigated your charge and find it unfounded. Your teeth were knocked out some time ago. You are deserving of no mercy. I sentence you to the penitentiary for one year.

Campbell tried to say something, but the attendants led him back to the Tombs.

RYAN'S TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Witness Called to Show that He Did Not Kill James Walsh.

The trial of Stephen Ryan for the murder of James Walsh, a sailor on the United States receiving ship Vermont, in a saloon at 34 Bayard Street, on June 22, 1895, was resumed before Justice Smyth in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Lizzie Carney, who was in the saloon at the time of the fight between the two men and others, testified that Ryan slapped Walsh in the face, but did not stab him. She said Walsh wanted her to pay for drinks, and when she refused he started to choke her. She cried out for Ryan, and the latter went to her assistance and slapped Walsh. Ryan pulled the sailor away from her, and there was a scuffle in the room. She went into the back room, Ryan went to the bar to get a "billy," while other men were fighting with the sailor. She denied ever having identified the knife in evidence as the one that was used in stabbing Walsh.

The witness said she lived with Ryan for several months before the murder. When he was absent from town she attended the meetings at the Florence Mission.

Mary Flaherty said that after the fight in the saloon she heard Michael Tarney say to Nellie Sullivan, in the hallway: "See how quick I got rid of him."

After a few other witnesses for the defense were examined, Mr. McCaffray, Ryan's counsel, began to sum up. He had not finished when court adjourned until to-day.

J. T. RICHARDS SUES FOR $25,000.

He Wants Damages from a Carriage-maker for Injuries While Driving.

In a complaint filed in the office of the United States Circuit Court yesterday J. Treadwell Richards, a lawyer, says he bought a surrey from Daniel T. Wilson, a carriage manufacturer. The surrey was represented to him as being strong and safe, and he paid $275 for it.

Mr. Richards took his wife and a friend out driving on June 1, 1895, and in attempting to check a sudden burst of speed on the part of his horses he braced his feet against the dashboard. This gave way and he was thrown under the feet of the horses. The surrey passed over him. Two of his ribs were broken and he was otherwise injured. The horses ran away, the other occupants of the surrey were thrown out, and the vehicle was destroyed, as were also Mrs. Richard's hat and dress and the coachman's livery. Mr. Richards's clothes were badly damaged also, and one of the horses was injured.

Mr. Richards says that he still suffers pain as the result of his injuries, and that he has also suffered considerable loss of business.

All this Mr. Richards attributes to Daniel A. Wilson's negligence in the construction of the surrey, and he asks damages to the amount of $25,000.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against John Farrell and Jennie Nelson. William R. Holt, a shoe dealer, of Lynn, Mass., complained that he and Farrell at Third Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street late at night and that Farrell took him to a house in East Twenty-eighth Street and introduced him to Jennie Nelson. The three had something to eat, and Holt fell asleep. When he awoke the next morning, his diamond ring, valued at $300, and his watch and overcoat were gone. He caused the arrest of Jennie Nelson and Farrell was arrested in the Police Court. The prisoners were held in default of $1,000 bail each, and Holt was sent to the House of Detention. There was not sufficient evidence on which to find an indictment.

—Franklin J. Bischoff, the lawyer, was released yesterday from Ludlow Street Jail on $4,000 bail. He was taken to the jail on Saturday in a suit brought against him by Rosalie Miller, to recover $3,500, which she said he had wrongfully converted. She said she gave the money to Bischoff to invest for her.

—Edward Hallenbach, thirty-three years old, of 343 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, was indicted by the Grand Jury of this county yesterday charged with shooting William Robipson of 314 West Fifty-ninth Street at the latter's home, on Dec. 30, 1895.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. —Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

84—Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company vs. Van Dyke. 95—Townsend vs. Hugar. 90—Moise vs. ship Sintram. 97—Blount Manufacturing Company vs. Bardsley. 157—Scheuer vs. Muller. 64—Lot of Jewelry vs. United States. 93—Lumley vs. Backus Manufacturing Company. 101—Wertheimer & Co. vs. United States. 103—Electro-Dynamic Company vs. Yacht Electron. 104—Bigler vs. Electro-Dynamic Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Customs Appeals.—627—Dominici & Marino vs. United States. 1202—Schwellkopf, Hartford & Maclagan vs. same. 1818—United States vs. Lindheim. 2154—Strauss & Co. vs. United States. 1972—United States vs. Stern Brothers. 1905—Same vs. Rathbone. 749—Paturzo vs. United States. 1046—Van Horn & Griffin vs. same. 1306—Union Rattan Manufacturing Company, vs. same. 676—Pustau & Co. vs. same. 1942—Aberg & Rusch vs. same. 1219—Fitzpatrick & Co. vs. same. 1723—Eichler vs. same. 1894—United States vs. Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. 1906—Pullman & Co. vs. United States. 744—Herrmann, Sternbach & Co. vs. same. 644—United States vs. Foulds. 2122—Same vs. Aruster. 1835—Blumenthal & Boas vs. United States. 1403—Zuricaldy & Co. vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

47—McCaldin vs. Milburn. 83—Milburn vs. McCaldin. 61—New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company vs. San Domingo Import Company. 68—Gillispie vs. yacht Comanche. 70—Stahl vs. steamship Niagara. 71—Johnson vs. same. 73—Harris vs. tug Mercury. 74—McAllister vs. Ritweisner. 75—Woodall vs. Brown & Fleming. 76—Smith vs. tug Mary H. Parker. 77—Newtown Creek Tow Company vs. same. 78—Dailey vs. Brown & Fleming. 79—Russo vs. steamship Hubert. 80—Grubuan vs. steamship Hekla. 81—Junkel vs. steamship New-York. 88—Lockhardt vs. American Express Coal Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—26—Reilly vs. Freeman. 36—Matter of Seagrist. 39—Foley vs. Phelps. 43—Matchett vs. Lindberg. 56—Van Dyke vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 59—Stanfield vs. Knickerbocker Trust Company. 60—Hopkins vs. Clark. 48—Brown vs. Foster. 25—Bianck vs. Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company. 27—Johnson vs. Tyng. 61—Feldman vs. McGraw. 63—Saunders vs. Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown. 65—Laidlaw vs. Sage. 67—Thelberg vs. National Starch Manufacturing Company. 68—Hoar vs. McNiece. 70—Flack vs. Brassel. 75—Snyder vs. Seaman. 76—Haux vs. Dry Dock Savings Institution. 77—Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. Herbert. 78—Brunner vs. Kaempfer.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—Citroen vs. Freidenheim. 2—Murphy vs. Murphy. 3—Averill vs. Excelsior Disinfector Company. 4—Vietar vs. Rosendorf. 5—Meyer vs. Blumenthal. 6—Matter of O'Sullivan. 7—People ex rel. Buckley vs. Rosevelt. 8—O'Connell vs. Morin. 9—Gibbons vs. McNamara. 10—Wolck vs. Gorman. 11—Elbaum vs. Frank. 12—Smith vs. John Good Cordage and Machine Company. 13—Brennan vs. Keller. 14—Landkroff vs. Simpson. 15—Sickels vs. Meade. 16—People vs. Huenecke. 17—Zich vs. Stelber. 18—Bryan vs. Roe. 19—Pratt vs. Pratt. 20—Cunningham vs. Wattham. 21—Richards vs. Skeeth. 22—Corey vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 23—People ex rel. Hampson vs. Collis. 24—People ex rel. Schovlin vs. Collis. 25—McGinley vs. Bank for Savings. 26—Mercantile Trust Company vs. Atlantic Trust Company. 27—Abbot vs. Lake Shore Railroad Company. 28—Stevens vs. Hinaman. 29—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt. 30—Elbaum vs. Frank. 31—Carter vs. Moore. 32—Farwell vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 33—Radlauer vs. Ochs. 34—Matter of Stedman. 35—O'Brien vs. Peona Water Company. 36—Lutkins vs. Risley. 37—Miller vs. Youmans. 38—Ridley vs. Hanna. 39—People vs. Curley. 40—People vs. Joseph. 41—Hollebrandt vs. Shepherd. 42—McAveney vs. Brush. 43—Finkelstein vs. Lennisky. 44—Altieri vs. Moore. 45—Herty vs. Strauss. 46—Tuft vs. Frohman. 47—Evans vs. Silverman. 48—Kuhl vs. Waid. 49—Merrystall vs. Ward. 50—Matter of Foy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motion.—Colt vs. Colt.

Submitter.—86—Morton vs. Hoople.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1074—Bauer vs. Macauley. 1169—Meyer vs. Damon. 1185—Brennan vs. Schmidt. 1233—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 340—Samuels vs. Goldberg. 1236—Levy vs. Levy. 1239—Keysel vs. Palumbo. 1246—Schnetzky vs. Schnetzky. 1253—Bridgeport Steamboat Company vs. Hosmer. 1260—Cullen vs. Gallagher. 1296—Goldstein vs. Goldstein. 1333—Lenare vs. Rodgers. 1364—Nicholls vs. Friese. 1380—Carqueville vs. Ohlen. 1398—Goddard vs. Delury. 1399—Same vs. same. 1408—Goodman vs. Barry. 1430—Lehner vs. Gardiner. 1455—Roe vs. Delury. 1456—Same vs. same. 1459—New-York Strawboard Company vs. Levin. 1475—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Milbank. 1478—Fairchild vs. Yoran. 1483—Longworth vs. Deane. 1485—Roxby vs. Hornthal. 1492—Vosseler vs. Jones. 1496—Rouse vs. Goodman. 1501—The Mayor, &c., vs. Clark. 1502—Gabriel vs. Schmidt. 1523—Wilmurt vs. McGrane. 1525—Baldwin vs. Silver. 1527—Price vs. Levy. 1536—Irving Savings Institution vs. Buxton. 1538—Bruchhausen vs. Bruchhausen. 1554—Shufeldt vs. Downs. 1500—Pennington vs. Britton. 1504—Rohe vs. Diefen. 1566—Western Electric Company vs. Bloomingdale. 1568—Sherwood vs. Weinman. 1572—Saulsbury vs. Clement. 1574—Roe vs. Delury. 1575—Belding Brothers & Co. vs. same. 1576—Simon vs. same. 138—Haffey vs. Lynch. 502—Murphy vs. Murphy. 898—Priest vs. Blackwell. 1091—McShane vs. Holahan.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1,754.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VI. and VII.—Adjourned until Feb. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

6068—Cohn vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6248—Mulvaney vs. same. 4651—Kaiser vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 6330—Rosenberg vs. Manhattan Rectifying Company. 5983—Humphrey vs. Bank for Savings. 7263—Jacoby vs. Jacoby. 5928—Schultz vs. Mehrbach. 5390—Tack vs. Bilger. 4830—Gardner vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works. 2853—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Gardner. 5371—Gibb vs. The Mayor, &c. 6729—Astoria Veneer Mills vs. Simons. 6342—Lincoln National Bank of Boston vs. Sibley. 5523—Haddon vs. Thompson. 6862—Hecht vs. Perhacs.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1727—Wendell vs. Horshheimer. 1838—Doller vs. Union Railway. 1329—Latzke vs. Weinburgh. 1657—Crittenden vs. Johnson. 1595—Craig vs. Helpers-Railway Company. 1595—Craig vs. Helpers-Inusen. 1708—Silver vs. Kraus. 894—Furnell vs. Bank of the State of New-York. 748—Willey vs. Hopper. 816—Hull vs. Babcock. 1133—Fitzpatrick vs. Barnum.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2097.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X.

1392—Gutwillig vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 1745—Schwarz vs. Boettger & Hinze.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Sarah Grady, Marie Heime, Patrick Campbell, Patrick Farley, Thomas Farrell, Clara L. Scott, Emma Cohn, Anna M. Hoch, Ezekiel J. Donnell. At 2 P. M.: Adolph Strasser, Mary Collins, Charles A. Hoff.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House at 10:45 A. M.

1109—Contested will of Ellen Halligan.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2079—Hofstadter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. same. 3193½—Shanley vs. Union Railway Company. 81—Radt vs. Rosenfeld. 905—Bernstein vs. Feist. 885—Weinberg vs. Burkhardt. 749—Hughes vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 3023½—Goldsmith vs. Cook. 886—Del Pinno vs. Volpie. 3546—Rosenfeld vs. Tonsen. 3347—Ebenreiter vs. same. 797—Froley vs. Sherman. 290—Bainbridge vs. Friedlander. 292—Simpson vs. New-York/ New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 756—Clark vs. Goldstein. 372—Strauss vs. Runkel. 794—Fitzgerald vs. Seladin. 931—Grushkin vs. Newhoff. 933—Weber vs. Ottmann. 934—Campbell vs. Feist. 888—Einstein vs. Aaron. 465—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White. 405½—Toler vs. Zorn. 350—Gowing vs. Warner. 332—Schonhofer Actien Verein vs. Fountain. 1809—Gilbert vs. Munsell. 269—Killilie vs. Williams. 457—Frischman vs. Zimmerman. 793—Fitzgerald vs. Bernay. 798—Turner vs. Wolfe.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J. —Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

621—Gadd vs. United States Building and Loan Company. 948—Schuster vs. Gunzenwiller. 983—Payne vs. Shea. 885½—Carroll vs. Stern. 403—Weil vs. Klages. 943—Wendall vs. Herskowitz. 946—Flynn vs. Flynn. 3077—Cowan vs. Tamsen. 3078—Mendelsohn vs. same. 3079—Sommer vs. same. 1007—G. P. Rowell Advertising Company vs. American Cereal Roasting Company. 1009—Riker vs. Pettit. 1009—Green vs. Kingsland. 1013—Palley vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 99—Blanck vs. Spies. 100—Hermann vs. Spies. 391—Kroman vs. Kraus. 1022—Rosenberg vs. Raphael. 853—Harman vs. Gallagher. 3568—Sickels vs. Frankel. 1032—Capone vs. Marino. 1023—Gissner vs. Duane. 1024—Callugenwoich vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1025—Harbouck vs. Smith. 1026—Courtney vs. Franklin. 1027—Cudlipp vs. Olive. 1028—Fielding vs. McKeon. 1029—Gottlieb vs. Koplic. 1030—Caeser vs. Saltzman. 1031—Same vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

666—Conduit Wiring Company vs. Hartwell. 677—Klerman vs. McArdle. 831—Summers vs. Rutherford. 842—Russell vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 746—Riker vs. Scott. 688—Raphael vs. Buckhardt. 812—Ciardullo vs. Lamperiengo. 817—Porisson vs. Kenneth. 764—Ogden vs. Ogden. 805—Lange vs. Schlosser. 869—Van Orden vs. Morris. 646—Kilpatrick vs. H. Villaume Door Manufacturing Company. 667—Sealaczeh vs. Rosenheim. 672—Regan vs. Ehrich. 725—Donshkiss vs. Prince. 776—Goodheim vs. Feuchtwanger. 151—Gregor vs. McKee. 903—Guttman vs. Ullman. 904—Lehrer vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 906—Mulvaney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 709—O'Connell vs. Herbst. 671—Deutsch vs. Adam. 724—Photo Engraving Company vs. Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter. 769—Muller vs. Seligman. 774—Ruland vs. Metropolitan Traction Company. 781—Well vs. Ullman. 908—Briggs vs. Hernon. 912—Teis vs. Lewis. 914—O'Connell vs. Hating. 915—Glaser vs. Albert.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C.J. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3205—Bechtold vs. Probin. 3539—Stevens vs. Morgan. 3683—Webster vs. B. P. Ducas Company. 3587—Becker vs. Miller. 3666—Baldwin vs. A. P. Stone Company. 3531—Goldberg vs. Kalishe. 2958—Rosenfeld vs. Market. 3305—Friedlander vs. Judson. 3726—Bessinger vs. Gibney. 3584—Mori vs. Du Vivrie.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1031.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—George Dufrain vs. Otto Kombluth and Louis Sussman. 3—Charles Griffin. 4—Edward L. Studwell. 5—Richard Davis. 6—William B. Johnson and Isaac Fairfield. 7—Giuseppe Giuliano. 8—Frank Daniels, Joseph Donely, and John Derlin. 9—Peril Pelikay, Kahlman Freedman, Michael Luckman, and Jacob Angalo.

Pleadings.—1—Richard Reddington. 2—Joseph di Stefano. 3—Jacob Pasternack. 4—Elizabeth M. Delabarra. 5—Louis Mentel. 6—Thomas Hyer. 7—Edward S. Hullenbeck. 8—Charles McEvoy. 9—Frank M. Van Ness. 10—Joseph Mengerson. 11—Thomas Shanahan. 12—William H. McGee. 13—George St. Clair. 14—Joseph Jennings. 15—Thomas Scanlon, Frederick Gallagher, and Thomas Burns. 16—William Hall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Stephen Devanney. 2—John Ryan, Andrew Collins, and Dublin Doyle. 3—Charles Hamilton. 4—James Murphy. 5—Michael Kelly and Joseph Burke. 6—James Sweeney and James Williams. 7—John Washburn. 8—John Koesis (2). 9—Isidore Hollender. 10—Lulu Fleming. 11—Joseph Stern. 12—Philip Haberman. 13—Paul Canzler. 14—Nathan Bercowitz and Michael Frank.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—John Carroll. 2—Thomas McGittrick. 3—John La Rose and John Kelly. 4—Thomas Jordan and John Merrigan. 5—Edward Knapp. 6—John Moran and Thomas E. Flannery. Abe Kirstein. 8—Thomas Linder and Edward Eagan. 9—Joseph Mahoney. 10—Harry Newman and Max D. Quitman. 11—Edward Grice. 12—David Connors. 13—Isidore Kornbluth.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—William Barry. 2—Andrea Campolno. 3—Charles Lewis and William Wolfe. 4—Matthew H. Mercer. 5—Michael McGee. 6—Michael Lawler. 7—Patrick Connolly. 8—John Fennmueller and Toney Lewis. 9—John Griffin. 10—Joseph Beck and Rudolph Schumacher. 11—Antonio Fasonello. 12—Joseph Canesi. 13—Joseph Kalinsky. 14—Matthew H. Mercer. 15—Jacob Lasser.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—People, &c., vs. American Loan and Trust Company—George Ellis.

SUPREME COUPT—Truax, J.—Friede vs. Weissanthauner—Wilbur McBride.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Croft (two cases)—Augustus C. Brown. Mitchell vs. Pierce—Ira G. Darrin. Matter of Folsom—Richard M. Henry. Stern vs. Manhattan Railway Company—Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., George H. Taylor, and William F. Gardiner.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Wallach vs. Wallach—David B. Ogden.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Recamler Manufacturing Company—Charles M. Sprague. Matter of Delany Heater and Rheostat Company—Henry D. Steers.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Samuel J. Lanahan vs. William Moulds—Samuel Seabury.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Leopold Born vs. Joseph Graf and William Stein—Daniel J. Earley.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.—Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.—Enumerated.—74—Samuel S. Hart, appellant, vs. Jones W. Wilder, Abner N. Pollard, Ebenezer Butterick, and the Butterick Publishing Company, Limited, respondents. 88—Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company vs. the City of Brooklyn. 89—The People of the State of New-York, respondent, vs. Mansfield Compton, appellant. 90—Sanford S. Gowdey, as executor, &c., appellant, vs. Henry Robbins, respondent. 91—The People, ex rel., Patrick Delanghy, relator, vs. Leonard R. Wells, as Commissioner of Police and Excise of the City of Brooklyn, respondent. 92—Bartley Delaney, as administrator of Richard Delaney, deceased, respondent, vs. Steinway Railroad Company of Long Island City, appellant. 93—J. Philip Rinn, appellant, vs. The Electric Power Company of Staten Island, Albert B. Boardman, as receiver, &c., et al., respondents. 94—James Donlon, an infant, &c., appellant, vs. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, respondent. 95—Elizabeth Baldwin, appellant, vs. William H. Smith, individually and as executor, &c., et al., respondents. 27—Julia Pomeroy Newell, respondent, vs. Josephine Pomeroy and another, defendants, and Frank R. Chambers as executors, &c., appellants. 59—Thomas Reilly, respondent, vs. Atlas Iron Construction Company, appellant. 97—Phillip Zimmerman, as administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The Union Railway Company of New-York City, respondent. 98—Margaret A. Howard, as surviving partner of Mary H. White, deceased, respondent, vs. Elizabeth De Witt Leonard and Jeremiah P. Robinson, Harriet W. R. Leech, Isaac R. Robinson, and said Elizabeth De Witt Leonard, as executors, &c. 99—Abram C. Gibson, appellant, vs. Daniel J. Roach, Dennis J. McCarthy, and George A. W. Wood, as trustees of District School No. 2, in and for the town of Castleton, County of Richmond, and State of New-York, respondents. 100—In the matter of the probate of the last will and testament of David D. Beed, deceased.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. 104—Hillyard vs. Smith. 197—Kohberger vs. Conlin. 159—Gunning vs. Gunning. 156—Van Linda vs. Stevens. 96—Baker vs. Baker. 178—Arnold vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 80—Jackson vs. the same. 208—Coombes vs. Coombes. 206—Nelson vs. Williamson. 210—Ditmas vs. Ditmas. 207—Nolan vs. Harnett. 356—Browne vs. Rice. 185—O'Brien vs. Whigam. 87—Flynn vs. City of Brooklyn.

Highest number reached in its regular order, 211.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part, I., Osborne, J.; Part II., Gaynor, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Dickey, J.

1290—Tracy vs. Von Brink. 1382—Werner, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1281—Epstein vs. Mandel, Vogel & Co. 682—Gaffney vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 2684—Spitzer, infant, vs. Keim. 673—Wood vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 4002—Corbon, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 974—Brush vs. Long Island Railroad. 3272—Devlin, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1287—Teresi vs. Leonard et al. 1385—Blanculli vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1391 and 1393—Fernandez vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3790—Dargan, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2976—Gallagher, administrator, vs. Reynolds, administrator. 1028—Mannix vs. Union Ferry Company.

MORE SNOW CARTED AWAY

Better Results in the Attempt to Clear the City Streets.

SUPPLY OF CARTS IS STILL SHORT

What Col. Waring Says of the Work—Blame for the Police—Contractor Tate Talks on the System.

Better results in the attempt to clear the thoroughfares south of Forty-second Street of snow were attained between 5 P. M. Tuesday and noon yesterday than between 8 P. M. Monday and 5 P. M. Tuesday, although the thaw continued and the supply of carts was 1,000 to 1,200 short.

This was because Contractor Herbert Tate and Col. Waring's Superintendent, John C. Soley, had brought order out of the chaotic condition of the forces that attacked the snow so that the system became one of responsibility for each foreman of the gangs of laborers, and the work was done with proper regard for order and the necessities of the business and traveling public.

Mr. Soley and his ten aides overlooked the operations of the contractors' men, and promptly reported to Mr. Tate what they considered operated against his success, so that during the night much had been done to make Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Third Avenue, and the banking district's streets as clean as was possible.

The dry goods district and that part of Sixth Avenue which is not the shopping district were not touched, but the thaw helped matters, so that where there was much traffic little except mud remained yesterday afternoon. Eighth Avenue was in bad condition. In the side streets nearly all the snow had been heaped and some of it carried away. A fair summary of the situation was that the force had done good work, while had the force been adequate the principal streets below Forty-second would have been entirely free of snow at noon yesterday.

The side streets between Fiftieth and Thirty-fourth Streets from Fifth to Sixth Avenue furnished proof of the advantage of asphalt over other pavement in relation to snowfall. Nearly all these streets have a sharp incline to the west. On the stone block pavements the snow did not appear to yield to the temperature one-third as fast as on asphalt. Some of the asphalt paved streets below Fortieth had been cleaned of snow, and they were as clean as after a shower in June.

Above Forty-second Street the main avenues and streets were in a very dirty, sloppy condition. The regular street cleaners had, however, opened gutters, culverts, and crosswalks everywhere below the Harlem, and the thaw was causing the disappearance of snow, especially where street cars and vehicles cut it up.

While this district may not be attacked by the men of Contractor Tate until to-morrow or on Saturday, whatever snow is left will be removed, no matter what its condition may be. Mr. Tate cleared One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday from Fort Lee Ferry to the East River. The next important artery to be cleared will be Third Avenue.

"No, the snow was not removed," said Col. Waring yesterday, "but the contractor was handicapped. His plans were upset by the snowfall being delayed and then coming so suddenly that he could not rally his men and carts. But I think that he did fairly well.

"The business portion of the city is now in a fairly satisfactory condition, and to-night a move will be made in the right direction. Every man who can be spared will be put on the east side tenement-house district, below Forty-second Street, and to-morrow morning will tell the tale. I believe that a large portion of it will be cleaned up.

"We should be in a better position if the police did their duty. They are required to notify householders to clear the gutters in front of premises. This they failed to do, and the street-cleaning men have had either to do police duty or householders' work. I can name no time for the end of the clearing up of the city below Forty-second Street."

"We wanted carts," said Contractor Tate, "and we want them yet. I could now employ 1,000 to 1,200 more. I had everything nicely arranged about Dec. 20 and waited and waited, until the men I counted on became tired of holding their carts for me, and when the storm came I was not equipped.

"Still, with what I had to contend against, my conviction is that any fair-minded man will say that I could have done no better. I did very well last night.

"I see that I am quoted as saying that the streets below Forty-second were cleaned—that would be an absurd statement. What I did say was that with very few exceptions the snow that remained had been piled up for removal. This you will find to be correct.

"I have plenty of shovelers, who are paid 12½ cents an hour, or $1.25 for ten hours. The men with carts get 40 cents a load. Each load is 1½ cubic yards, so that my profit is 44 cents a load, out of which I pay the cost of inspection, clerking, tickets, gathering and shovelling, and implements. The Street Cleaning Department furnishes inspectors to check off the loads at the dumps.

"It has been a harvest for some of the cartmen. They have been earning $4 and $5 a day, but J. Van Keuren of Jersey City outstripped all of them. In eight hours he carried thirty-two loads of snow and earned $12.80. And this with a single cart and no change of horse.

"When I started I was short 1,800 carts. I wish that just now I had 1,000 carts more. I really began work with less than 700 carts, and I find great trouble in getting them, because the streets are comparatively open and the cart owners can do steady work.

"I cannot say when I will have finished the district below Forty-second Street, or when I will begin on the district above. I have been ordered to clean One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and what else I may do depends on Col. Waring.

"I have no exact figures to tell the amount of snow removed, but I should say 20,000 loads up to noon to-day. I shall have some data to go by to-morrow."

Superintendent Robbins of the Street Cleaning Department said that his estimate of the number of loads of snow received at the dumps up to midnight on Tuesday would be at least 12,000 loads.

A report from the fourth division, which covers from Sixth Avenue to the East River, from Twelfth to Fortieth Street, is that on Tuesday 1,900 loads were dumped at Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, and Forty-second Streets.

A little work had been done in the way of removing snow by the department men. The department has 700 carts for ashes and garbage, and when a man is short in the number of his loads he makes it up on removing snow.

A team of horses attached to a snow truck yesterday morning backed overboard at Fifth Street, East River. One of the horses was drowned. The other was saved. The team was driven by Henry Bayer of 71 Guernsey Street, Geenpoint.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial—At Van Couver Barracks, Washington, Detail: Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Theaker, Fourteenth Infantry; Capts. Fred Wheeler, Fourth Cavalry; Richard T. Yeaman, Mitchel T. Jamar, Lieuts. Henry C. Cabell, John Little, James Mitchell, Armand I. Lasseigne, Frank Owen, Samuel Seay, Jr., Albert B. Ionsworth, Elmer W. Clark, Perry L. Miles, and Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence—Capt. Quincy O. M. Gillmore, Eighth Cavalry, three months; Lieut. Charles G. Treat, Fifth Artillery, one month and twenty-one days; Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, Fifth Artillery, one month and twenty-one days.

—Lieut. Carrol A. Deval, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been detailed Professor of Military Science at the State University of Wisconsin.

—Lieut. Harry C. Hale, Twentieth Infantry, has been detailed Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of the Missouri.

—Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth Infantry, will report at Columbia, S. C., for duty with the militia.

Navy.

—Capt. Nicoll Ludlow has been detached from duty on the Board of Steel Inspection, and ordered to command the Monterey.

—Capt. T. F. Kane has been detached from the command of the Monterey and granted sick leave.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Standard Forms of Leases to be Prepared by the Exchange—The Auction Offerings.

The Directors of the Real Estate Exchange have determined to frame standard forms of leases with clauses worded so as to be satisfactory to landlords and tenants alike. There will be a form adapted for office buildings, another for stores and lofts, and others to meet different conditions. The forms will embody the results of the experience of men in the real estate business, whether as owners, brokers or agents.

The Directors have also determined to continue the Committee of Fifteen recently appointed to form the Board of Real Estate Brokers. The committee will act in an advisory capacity, and will invite suggestions from persons in and out of the organization and of the Exchange, and will recommend measures to the new board which are practicable and useful.

Another large office building is to be erected on the south side of Liberty Street, the plans for which were filed yesterday by William Zeigler. The property adjoins the new syndicate building. At present there are three five-story brownstone store and office buildings on the site. A fifteen-story structure, to cost $500,000, will take their place. The rear of the property faces the new Clearing House.

Messrs. H. T. Metcalfe & Sons have sold for W. W. McFarland to James Richards the four-story dwelling, 93 Riverside Drive.

Mr. Pincus Lowenfeld has sold to Abraham Silverton the lot 25 by 87.6 at 48 Pike Street.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Luther A. Hartwell to Mrs. Robert Appleton, at $27,500, the five-story American basement, limestone, terra cotta, and brick dwelling, 305 West Seventieth Street, 16 by 102 x irr., extension by 102.2. This is the second sold of a row completed within the last two weeks.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold by executor's order the two five-story brick double tenements, with stores, 412 and 414 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by about 85 by 100.5. The first went to C. G. Doig at $24,300, and the next to Gottlob Treffinger at $23,800. Mr. Ryan also sold to A. Attenberg, at $24,750 and $24,050, respectively, the two five-story brownstone tenements, with stores, 226 and 228 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 24.11 by about 85 by 100.11.

Mr. John N. Golding sold under foreclosure to Lewis M. Norwood, at $6,210, the four-story brick tenement, 1,119 First Avenue, west side, 60 feet north of Sixty-first Street, 20 by 75.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, lease of 1,722 Broadway, east side, 77.10¼ feet south of Fifty-fifth Street, 25.9¾ by 80.3 by 25 by 86.8, three-story and cellar brick building, with two-story extension covering lot. Due on judgment, $8,670.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, C. W. Hartridge, referee, northwest corner of Cauldwell Avenue and Teasdale Place, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $16,360.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 124 and 126 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $42,100.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, referee, Sailor's Snug Harbor leasehold of 3 Fifth Avenue, east side, 54 feet south of Clinton Place, 27 by 100, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 60 to 64 Liberty Street, a fifteen-story brick office building; by William Ziegler of 624 Fifth Avenue; cost, $500,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 200 feet west of First Avenue; a three-story brick stable, by Mrs. Josephine Cowperthwaite of 5 Mount Morris Avenue; cost, $15,000.

No. 13 East Thirtieth Street; a seven-story brick store, by Morris B. Broner of 8 East Seventy-fifth Street and J. B. Bissell of 15 West Fifty-eighth Street; cost, $40,000.

Maple Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Logan Street, William's Bridge; two two-and-one-half story dwellings, by Albert Turistall of 74 Fourth Street, William's Bridge; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet east of Willis Avenue; a one-story frame shed, by Christian Vorndrau of 672 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; cost, $150.

Third Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; by David Mayer; alterations to a two-story brick office; cost, $500.

No. 1,145 Tinton Avenue, by Margaret Fette; alterations to a three-story frame tenement and store; cost, $600.

Broadway and Thirty-first Street, northeast corner; by Nathaniel Niles of 155 Broadway; alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $150.

No. 551 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; by E. A. Simmeit of 551 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; alterations to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.

BROADWAY, 556; Joseph Immerman and wife to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees $1

PARK AV, n e corner of 103d St, 100.11 x37.6; also s e corner of Park Av and 103d St, 100.11x84; also s s of 103d St, 80 fe e of Park Av, 78.6x100.11; William H. Gebhard and wife to Simon Adler and others 1

STH AV, s e, 2,178 William C. G. Wilson to Mathilda Hirschberg 32,000

102D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x96; George Landon, referee, to Edward L. Collier 1,000

SAME PROPERTY; Edward L. Collier to Cora E. Dunwiddie 1,000

LIBERTY ST, n s, 5.3 ft w of Church St, 29.3x102x33.6x102; Allen Mitchell and wife to Jefferson M. Levy and another. 1

JACKSON ST, 21; Maria Halsey to Edwin W. Halsey 1

6TH ST, s s, 123 ft e of Avenue C, 19.8x97; Hannah Freedman to George Vaubel 1

PERRY ST, 67 and 69; Harriet D. Green, as trustee, to George W. Green 45,000

SAME PROPERTY; George W. Green and wife to H. D. Green, trustee 1

ORCHARD ST, 102; Frank Schaeffler, referee, to Esther Cohen 5,250

71ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 16.10x102; Caroline Hartwell and another to Juliet B. Appleton 1

2D AV, n e corner of 19th St, 46.8x40; also e s of 2d Av, 46.8 ft n of 19th St, 30.3x100; Benjamin H. Newell to New-York Skin and Cancer Hospital 1

15TH ST, n s, Lots 100 and 101, map of William Bayard's land; also n s of 15th St, at centre line of Fitz Roy Road, 22.2x103.3x20.10x103.3; Benedict Aklein and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 1

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Kate C. Pollock 15,500

65TH ST, 32 East; Walter A. Schiffer and wife to Elias Joseph 30,300

48TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; L. L. Delafield to Mary S. Douglas, as executrix 12,000

131ST ST, 515 West; Thomas Carroll to Annie Carroll 1

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 150x99.11; William H. Scott to Ellise C. Webster 48,000

121ST ST, s s, 143 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.11; Bessie Stein and another to Pauline Katz 10

BROOK AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 147th St, 25x100; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Katharine P. Kitchen 1

11TH AV, e s, 50 ft n of 178th St, 25x100; Moses Goldsmith and wife to Sigmund Tenner and wife 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 81.8 ft s of 172d St, 17.10x100; Frank Berbert to William Hennings 1

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, s w s, Lot 611, Map of George F. and H. B. Opdyke, 25x114.7x85.5x138.9; William R. Thomas to William J. Archer 525

BRIGGS AV, e s, 120.6 ft s of Southern boulevard, 50.5x irregular; Charles Logan, Jr., and wife to Robert J. Peel 1

SAME PROPERTY; Robert J. Peel to Matilda J. Logan 1

79TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Moses K. Wallach to Karl M. Wallach ... 1

50TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of 2d Av, 18.6x100.5; Jacob Friedlander to Eugene Frankel 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,657; Elizabeth Kyle to B. Levy 100

LOTS 1 and 2, Block G, Map of property of Dore Lyon; Anna E. Lyon to Elizabeth Heilman 1

LOT 52, Map of Westchester Terrace; James Doyle and wife to Charles A. Rosenthal and another 200

1ST ST, s s, Lots 677 and 678, Map of Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace and wife to Helen Donoghue 1,050

3D ST, n s, Lots 363 and 364, same map; same to Henry Markus 1,100

LOT 252, Map of Hunt estate; Ralph Mazziotta and wife to Arthur A. Swany 1

BRONX PLACE, s s Lot 453, Map No 1 of South Vernon Park, 40.9x100xirregular; F. J. Crawfod and wife to Kenneth Crawford 1

VERNON PARKWAY, south and east, Lots 317, 318 and 319, Map South Vernon Park; Sarah A. Story to same 1

4TH ST, n s, Lots 301 to 304, same Map; Isabella Crooker to same 1

BLOCK A, s s of Bronx River, between Bronx and Southern boulevards, Bronx; Henry Eaton to Henry Eaton 1,400

PARCEL OF LAND, Marsh and Salt Meadow, adjoining land of John Hunter, at Throgg's Neck; John W. Brown and wife to Martin J. Earley 1

Recorded Leases.

ABRAHAMS, Solomon, to Henry Buckley; 284 Greenwich St; 5 years $4,610

BERLINER, Charles, to Charles Welberg; 475 East Houston St, 2¼ years 660

DELAFIELD, Elizabeth R., to James H. Shields; 234 Clinton St, 5 years 750

SAME to John Purcell; 236 Clinton St, 5 years 700

FREEBORN, George C., and others to The Merchants' Refrigerating Company, 4 lofts, 147-149 Reade St, 10 years 2,200

GEIMMIR, Frederick, to Frederick Kappes; south store, 44 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 600

GOLDBERG, Amelia, executrix, &c., to Charles Steeneck; store, &c, 1,394 3d Av, 3 years 1,440

PARSONS, Margaret B., to Daniel Sylvester; 65 Park St, 10 years ..... 1,500 to 2,000

STONE, Hubbard G., to William M. Thomas; 3 Grand Boulevard, west side, between 59th and 60th Sts, 20 years ..... 2,500 to 3,750

WOLKOVITZ, Morris, to Jacob Weislander; 219 Broome St, shop, &c., 3 years 36

SAME to Abraham Friedman; 219 Broome St, all, 1 year 2,340

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, Henry S. Herrman, and Max Marx, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of Park Av and 103d St, 100.11x35.15 and other property, 3 years $181,500

BROWER, William H., and wife to Seamen's Bank for Savings, New-York; n s of 86th St, 150 ft e of West End Av, 2 years 30,000

BINNINGER, Jacob and Nicholas, and Elizabeth to Anna Fulling; w s of 3d Av, 25.2 ft s of 119th St, collateral 3,000

BOSCH, Balthasar, and wife to John Belger; s s of Leroy St, 75 ft e of Bedford St, 5 years 12,000

CANTER, Aaron, and wife to Francis M. Jenks; s s of 100th St, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, demand 16,350

COOK, Henry F., to David E. Oppenheimer; n w corner of 7th Av and 117th St, 1 year 100,000

FARLEY, John T., and wife to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 89th St, Riverside Av (five mortgages,) 1 year 130,000

FEHN, George, and wife to Mary Reed; s s of 103d St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 21,000

SAME, to David Quigley; s s of 103d St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years 3,000

FELDMANN, John D., and wife to The German Hospital and Dispensary; w s of 8th Av, 229.4 ft s of 133d St, 3 years 15,000

FRANKEL, Eugene, to The Continental Trust Company, trustees; n s of 50th St, 70 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 9,500

HORNBERGER, George, and wife to Solomon H. Kohn and another, executors of Morris Kohn, 62 7th St; n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 26,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to John A. Brown, Jr.; 15th St, 241 West, 5 years 2,900

SAME to Edward Coles; 243 West 15th St, 5 years 29,000

LIBBY, James S., and Henry M. to Henry S. Van Buren and others; Union Square, 5 to 9, and 20 East 15th St, lease, 10 years 160,000

McLAUGHLIN, Annie, to the American Swedeaborg Printing and Publishing Society; n s of 115th St, 165 ft w of 4th Av, 69 East 115th St, 5 years 15,000

MONSKY, Morris, and wife to Luke Konwenhoven; s s of 125th St, 45 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years and 2 months 18,000

SAME to Georgiana E. Arnold; s s of 103d St, 20 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years and 2 months 18,000

NILES, Roma L., and Robert L. to Susanna W. Thorne; n s of Edgecomb Av, 99.11 ft s of 150th St, 3 years 5,000

ROCHE, Thomas, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 52d St, 311 East, 1 year 6,000

SMITH, Samuel W. B., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; 89th St, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 6 months 10,000

SIMON, Louisa, and Julius to executors of Joseph Brandon, deceased; Eldridge St, 201, 1 year 5,000

SAME to Nathan Cohen; same property, installments 1,900

SWEENEY, Charles D., and Daniel St. John H. to the Washington Life Insurance Company; n w s of Park Row, 25 ft n e of Duane St, Sweeney's Hotel, 3 years 100,000

SABERSKI, Rose, to Frederick W. Senff, executor of Edward E. Lee; Scammel St, 30, 5 years 9,000

SAME to Lavinia L. Fowler; same property, 5 years 5,000

THE SACHEM CLUB OF NEW-YORK to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 93d St, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 7,500

SAME to Ida L. Darling; same property, 2 years 2,000

WOLF, Frederick E., and wife to Irving Savings Institution; s s of 88th St, 112.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 5,000

WEBSTER, Eliza C., to William H. Scott; s s of 138th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 47,000

WORCESTER, Emma H., to Mary A. Lindo; s s of 144th St, 141 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 2,500

ZIMMERMANN, Charles J., and wife to John J. Jones and another, trustees of David Jones; s s of 76th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 4 years, (two mortgages) 65,000

SAME to Solomon Marx; s s of 96th St, 306.6 e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,500

SAME to Louis Marshall; s s of 96th St, 368.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 35,000

SAME to Randolph Guggenheimer; s s of 96th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,500

SAME to Murray & Hill; s s of 96th St, 368.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 months. 4,140

ALDERDICE, M. E., to Edward V. Burton; Lot 383, map of Arden property, 2 years 250

CONNOLLY, Tohmas B., to James K. Hill; Lots 92 to 99, and 120 to 126, Map No. 2 of Charles M. Connolly property, 1 year 300

FARRELLY, John J., to Mary E. Reilly, administratrix; n s of 156th St, 25 East ——, 4 months 263

HANSSON, Ola, and wife to Christopher W. Wilson; n s of 104th St, 109.8 ft w of Edgecombe Road, demand 895

HARRIS, Eva A., to Henry W. and Nathan F. Vought; Lot 97, Map of Bronxwood Park, 1 year 1,100

KITCHEN, Katharine W., and husband to Enoch C. Bell; e s of Brook Av, 49.11 ft s of 147th St, (two mortgages,) 5 months. 11,330

MAYER, Olga, to Thomas Wright; Fairmount Av, s w corner, Lot 15, Map of Fairmount, 3 years 2,500

SAME to Albert J. Appell; Fairmount Av, same property, 1 year 500

OLSON, August, to Gerard C. Connor; Villa Av, e s, 335.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50.5x irregular 200

SMITH, Adalyn M., to Elbert O. Smith; e s of Taylor Av, 525 ft n of Columbus St, 1 year 2,500

WEBSTER, Elizabeth C, to William H. Scott; s s of 138th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 19,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOODGOOD, Elizabeth, to Sarah E. Slawson, (four assignments) $16,050

CAMP, Frederic E. and Hugh N., Jr., executors of Hugh N. Camp, to Carrie M. Bell 417

FRIEND, Banned, to Mary Ehrmann 1

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, trustees for Edward Ridley, to Frederic J. Middlebrook 5,017

HANDEL, Hermann, executor of Philip Faulhaber, to Anna Fulling 3,060

JENCKS, Francis M., to Elizabeth Dennis 1

LEWIS, John A., and others, trustees for Cornelia L. Flower, to John A. Lewis and others, trustees for Cornelia M. Sherman 10,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Philip C. Rogers 5,017

SAME to same 23,080

MORRIS, Henry L., executor of Julia Cruger to Harriet L. Cruger 1

QUACKENBOSS, George W., executor of Maria M. Deane, to Ada L. Stow, trustee 7,000

REICHE, Charles B., to Henry Pfeiffer .. 200

STERN, Myer, to Henry P. Williams 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York 181,500

SAME to Rebecca Scott, (two mortgages). 22,000

WODD, Nathaniel E., to John H. Bloodgood 3,750

SAME to Sarah E. Slawson 5,000

Lis Pendens.

ESSEX ST, 401 to 405; William Knight against Ludwig Heering and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50 ft front; Fannie M. Tuttle against Margaret M. Lett, executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

PELHAM ST, 3 and 5; Department of Buildings against Morris Levy, (violation of building laws.)

90TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft front; Martin Berg against Joseph J. Zimmerman, (injunction.)

22D ST, 401 to 405 West; William Knight against Ludwig Heering and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

109TH ST, 226 to 230 East; 56th St, n s, 321 ft e of 2d Av, 46 ft front; Urania Dollinger against Charles W. Dollinger and others, trustees, (dower.)

39TH ST and 6th Av, n w corner, 100x24.8; Colwell Lead Company against Leander Sire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

61ST ST, n s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 50 ft front; Sanford B. Stifter against Simon Levin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

DELANCEY ST, 120; Mary Ehrmann against Elias Sanft and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MONROE ST, 56; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Frank Barnett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 34.7 ft s of 102d St, 16.7x75; Bernard Baruch against Bertha Hart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

60TH ST, 103 East; Henry Dale against Robert E. Matthewa and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 25 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Edward Bissinger against Thomas J. and Sarah E. Jones, owners and contractors $600

162D ST and Morris Av, s w corner, 87x105; E. M. Pritchard & Son against Robert I. Wallace, owner; Bernard Schmalacher, contractor 1,194

BRONX TERRACE, w s, 200 ft n of 8th St, 100x116; Michael Brennan against William's Bridge Gas and Electric Light Company, owners; George H. Morgan, contractor 140

City Real Estate for Sale.

Borrowers on Mortgage

should apply directly to this company. Every good mortgage promptly accepted. $104,000,000. loaned during the past seven years. Low fees for examination and guarantee of title.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL,.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS,.....$1,250,000.

CHEAP MONEY.

4% We have a large fund to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Large and small amounts. Low charges.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE, 44 WALL ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

Arthur R. Parsons,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

177-179 Broadway.

EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE AT PORT CHESTER,

WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.,

The Residence of E. B. Wesley,

situate three-fourths mile from the railway station, and one and one-half miles from the station at Rye, N. Y., on the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. There are about

44 Acres of Land,

in high state of cultivation situated on high ground, with an

Extensive and Beautiful View of Long Island Sound

and the surrounding country. The place has a large frontage on two roads, one of which is Westchester Avenue, the main thoroughfare, from the Sound to the Hudson River. The house was built by the owner, and is 40x80 feet; built of brick, the main building being perfectly fireproof, two stories and attic, and has all modern conveniences. There are two other houses on the premises, with two large barns and other outbuildings. The household furniture will be sold with the premises, if desired. The place is one of the most attractive in the county, and can be bought at a low price, with early possession.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE STREET. (4954) 1 MADISON AVENUE.

FOR SALE In Albany, N. Y.

The property formerly occupied by the

DELAVAN HOUSE.

Consisting of upwards of 20,000 sq. ft. of land and fronting on Broadway, Steuben, and Montgomery Streets. The property is known throughout the United States, and is well adapted for the erection of a first-class hotel—for which an excellent tenant is available. Will be sold at a reasonable price. For full particulars

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

9 Pine St., New-York.

FOR SALE.—By Augustus Taber, handsome country seat at Westchester, New-York, on Long Island Sound, containing 58 acres of upland and 28 acres of salt meadow, with water grant; terms reasonable; for particulars and maps address MERRITT E. HAVILAND, Attorney, 32 Nassau St., New-York.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1896.

at 12 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE of the 3 four-story brick buildings, with lot

NOS. 219 10TH AVENUE, 504, 506, AND 508 WEST 23D STREET, SOUTHWEST CORNER.

Maps, &c., at the office of Bowers & Sands, Esqs., attorneys for executors and trustees, 52 William St., and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

New-Jersey Property.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT. New-Jersey Seashore and Shrewsbury River.

D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 PINE ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND FOR RENT. SEASON 1896.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO LET.

Printed lists can be obtained from

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

659 Fifth Ave. (Offices) 111 Broadway

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE GRAMERCY,

34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.

For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

110 WEST 40TH ST.—Handsomely furnished first floor housekeeping apartment to let by the year to responsible party; family must consist of adults, not over three, keeping one servant, and must guarantee the careful use of furniture, &c.; rent $200 per month; nothing less; reliable references given and required. Janitor will show.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished

AT WESTHAMPTON, L. I.—TO RENT OR FOR sale—Well-equipped boarding house; forty rooms for guests; on Great South Bay; short drive to ocean; plenty of shade; large grounds. Apply HENRY W. HALLOCK, Real Estate, Quogue, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

384 WEST 32D ST.—Floor to let; six rooms; all light, with bath.

The Farmer

Finds THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of

The Shepherd's Manual,
Irrigation for the Farm,
Garden and Orchard,
The Dairyman's Manual,
The Culture of Farm Crops.

The farmer who reads THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has the benefit of Mr. Stewart's ben. Advice, and subscience free.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORnell Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner; Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and northeasterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly 8 feet; thence south 4 degrees 23 minutes west 262.89 feet; thence south 5 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 195.86 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 319.13 feet; thence south 1 degree 30 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 3 degrees 45 minutes west 371.36 feet; thence south 8 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 25 minutes west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 48 minutes west 21.32 feet; thence south 54 minutes 30 seconds west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 2 minutes west 105.50 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, north 80 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway; thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 79 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 48.13 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 8 degrees 25 minutes east 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along said side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; thence westerly and northerly along said centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 68.27 feet; thence south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 19 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 80 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds west 202.40 feet; thence south 77 degrees 53 minutes west 91.45 feet; thence south 80 degrees 53 minutes west 282.66

FITTING NEPTUNO TO FIGHT

But the Vessel Is Not Going to Cuba, Mr. Ramsay Says.

HER DESTINATION IS A SECRET

Son of the Builder Who Is Making Alterations Called at the Rooms of the Cuban Junta—Advices from the Island.

Hugh Ramsay, son of the shipbuilder of Perth Amboy, N. J., was in the city yesterday. The ship Neptuno, supposed to be designed for the use of the Cubans, is being fitted out in the Ramsay yards. He came in the morning, and during the after noon visited the rooms of the Cuban Junta, at 66 Broadway. He was there a short time.

Mr. Ramsay said he had been followed ever since he arrived in the city, and he supposed that he was under Spanish surveillance. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said:

"The Neptuno is being fitted out as a military vessel—that is, more for coast defense duty than anything else. She is being entirely overhauled. A military mast has been put it. She will carry four large guns and on her mast some Hotchkiss rapid fire guns. We have some guns for her already in the yards.

"The Neptuno was a fruiter and is a good boat. Her plates are unusually heavy. She was built to sail twelve knots an hour. After we have overhauled her she will sail fourteen knots an hour. She will draw fourteen feet of water.

"From what I know of the Cuban coast I should say there are hundreds of places where a ship drawing fourteen feet of water could be used. But I want to say the Neptuno will not go to Cuba. There is, perhaps, some circumstantial evidence that she will."

Mr. Ramsay was asked for whom the ship was being fitted.

"That I am not at liberty to state. We received our orders from W. W. Hurlbut & Co., ship brokers, of 18 Broadway."

"When will the ship be finished?"

"We have now been working for two weeks and expect to complete everything within the next two weeks."

Mr. Ramsay declined to make any statement as to the object of his visit. He said, however, that the name of the ship was to be changed, and that when it emerged from the dock it would have entirely changed its identity.

Advices from Florida to the Cubans here indicate that the number of refugees is becoming very much larger. One letter says that everybody who can is leaving the island, and that all of them intend to stay away until one side or the other is victorious.

The problem of caring for these refugees is becoming a very serious one in Florida. The Cuban residents of all the cities in that State have been very liberal in giving assistance to their distressed countrymen, but it is very difficult to make the assistance fit the increasing tide of immigration that is pouring in.

A letter received from Tampa yesterday speaks of the views of Col. Fernando Figuerado, one of the leading Cubans. He is organizing a movement to take care of the refugees, and says of it:

"The situation is becoming serious. Every steamer brings in several hundred people from Cuba, who left little at home, brought little with them, and have little to look forward to here. The last steamer brought a heavy load, and the next one will discharge a still heavier load on Tampa.

"These people are not destitute, but might become so. The idea that they are all cigar makers is erroneous. They are workingmen of all kinds and descriptions, mostly from Havana and other seaports. There are a good many old people and women and children among them."

A New-York professional man, who knows much about Cuba, and has connections with men of prominence on both sides, said yesterday:

"There are hundreds of Spaniards in the Cuban army. They have taken up arms because they believe the island should be free. There are thousands in the cities that are now in apparent sympathy with the Spaniards, but are ready to come out with the island forces as soon as they show that they can win."

TROUBLES OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Board of Walking Delegates May Order Sympathetic Strikes.

The Board of Walking Delegates met yesterday to discuss the lock-out of the electrical workers of Union No. 3. The delegates would not tell whether they would order any more sympathetic strikes, but they held a stormy meeting and finally appointed a committee of five to take charge of the present strikes and of what other strikes might be ordered.

Several weeks ago the board decided that Electrical Workers' Union No 3 was the only genuine one of that trade in the city, and indorsed the action of No. 3 in striking against the members of Local Union No. 5 of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and ordered general sympathetic strikes on two large buildings to support Union No. 3.

Then followed a general lock-out of electrical workers by members of the Electrical Contractors' Association, and their re-employment as individuals and not as union men; but preference was shown to members of Union No. 5 and the men who joined it.

This action of the contractors left the Board of Walking Delegates the alternative of letting Union No. 3 disband or of fighting the contractors for it. The appointment of a committee of five would indicate that the board intended making some kind of fight, but President O'Brien would not say whether the board would fight or not, nor whether it was afraid of the contractors.

James C. Edwards of the Hexagon Labor Club, who is on the committee of five, said his union was contributing $160 a week for the locked-out members of No. 3, but he would not tell what the committee intended to do.

In the meantime locked-out members of Union No. 3 who refused to leave it are suffering, inasmuch as the contractors give preference to those of No. 5. It was rumored yesterday that unless the Board of Walking Delegates takes some decisive action to protect No. 3, some fifteen Knights of Labor organizations in the building trades will leave it and form a rival Board of Walking Delegates.

No Mandamus for A. R. Conkling.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, has denied the application of A. R. Conkling for a peremptory writ of mandamus against the Republican County Organization.

Argument was heard on the application on Tuesday. The relator asked for the writ to compel the organization to file with the County Clerk the result of the primaries in the Fifth Assembly District, and also to allow the inspection of the poll lists. It was declared by the relator that Cornelius Van Cott was the Chairman of the Assembly district, but it was shown that there is no Assembly district organization, and that there were only Chairmen of each election district, of which Mr. Van Cott was one.

Justice Lawrence holds that there are no poll lists for the Assembly district, but lists in each of the thirty-nine election districts. He holds also that the five persons are not qualified voters in any particular election district, and to enable the relator to have the relief that he asks for he must show affirmatively that he is entitled to it, which the relator in this action has not done.

Summing Up in the Seal Case Closed.

The summing up in the case of the United States against the North American Commercial Company, in which the Government seeks to recover rentals for sealing privileges on the Pribilof Islands, was concluded before Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court late last evening.

Judge Wallace directed United States District Attorney Macfarlane, for the Government, and James C. Carter, for the defendant company, to submit briefs.

To Foreclose a Big Mortgage.

E. Rollins Morse, a banker of Boston, has obtained leave from Justice Lawrence to bring an action against the United States Cordage Company, for the foreclosure of a mortgage made Jan. 1, 1894, to secure $7,500,000 worth of bonds to the United States Trust Company as Trustees.

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE

Foreman of Laborers Struck in Park Avenue Tunnel--Another Man Injured—Were on the Wrong Track.

Nicholas Ryan, thirty years old, of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, between Willis and Lincoln Avenues, was run over and instantly killed by a locomotive of the New-York Central Railroad in the Park Avenue tunnel, just south of Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon, and Michael Quigley, a laborer, twenty-six years old, of 418 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was struck by the locomotive and seriously injured.

Ryan was the foreman of the labor gang of the New-York Central Road on the section extending from Ninety-sixth Street to the Harlem River, and Quigley belonged to his gang.

The men had just completed loading a dirt train in the tunnel and had started down the track, to leave the tunnel, which ends at Ninety-sixth Street, and which was so full of smoke and steam that a man could not see a yard in front of him, when engine 897, one of the largest and most powerful on the road, came down the track, tender first, bound for the Grand Central Station, to take out the express train which leaves at 1:10 P. M.

Most of the gang were on the inner track, which had been blocked to prevent the running of trains on it in order to provide for the safety of the dirt train, but Ryan and Quigley were on the outer track, down which Engine 897 came noiselessly, but at great speed.

No sound was heard but the hiss of steam and the very slight rattle of wheels as the engine rushed into the tunnel and sped down the track into the utter darkness, but after the engine had passed it was found that Ryan had been run over and instantly killed, while Quigley had been struck and thrown against the wall of the tunnel, receiving severe scalp wounds, a possible fracture of the skull, and probably internal injuries. As soon as possible Quigley was taken to the Harlem Hospital in an ambulance. The body of Ryan was taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, when it was afterward removed to his late home on an order of Coroner O'Meagher.

At the Grand Central Station it was learned that the engineer of Locomotive 897 was W. A. Canfield and the fireman was W. Lockwood. Neither of these men were aware that their engine had run over Ryan until some time after they arrived at the station. Ryan leaves a wife and two children. Quigley is a single man.

The accident seems to have been caused by the carelessness of the victims, since if the men had remained on the inner track, which was blocked to traffic, they would have been as safe as the others of the gang who remained on that track.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO THE NEW SERGEANTS

Politics and Religion Don't Count; Only Courage and Honesty.

Sergts. Corcoran, Wade, Tierney, Tighe, Shibles, Deevy, Daly, Hildebrand, and Walling, who were appointed Tuesday by the Police Commissioners, were summoned yesterday before President Roosevelt, who talked to them about their promotion.

"All of you," he said, "have been promoted because we considered you fit and competent for the positions. There are two things that I don't care a rap about. They are a man's politics and his religion. But you must possess courage and be honest. These two qualifications are absolutely necessary. We shall expect you to repay us by making a good record and performing your duties in a way that will bring honor to your positions.

"All of you have won your promotions by your record in the past. I will not mark any man over 45 per cent. for record and meritorious service unless I consider him fit to be promoted. Every worthy act performed by a man in the line of police duty is taken into consideration in marking him for his record. The Commissioners expect all of you to be not only desk Sergeants, but to patrol your precincts and keep supervision of the men under you."

TESTIMONY FOR ANTONIO LANGANO

He Denies Having Anything to Do with the Sale of Counterfeit Bills.

Antonio Langano, a saloon keeper at 54 James Street, who is accused of having participated in the sale of a number of counterfeit five-dollar bills, positively denied the charge before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday.

He said that he knew nothing of the sale of bills to John Rello, who, at a previous hearing, swore he had bought bad bills from a man who was sent for by Langano, and who sold him ten five-dollar bills for $21.75. in the saloon.

Fred Schaffuss, collector for a brewery, and Bernard Golden, owner of the building in which Langano's saloon is situated, said the prisoner's character is good, so far as they knew. Joseph Donato waxed enthusiastic in his praises of Langano's uprightness of life and excellence of character.

Arthur W. Birkins asked for the prisoner's discharge, but Commissioner Shields reserved his decision upon that point, as well as upon an application for a reduction of his bail, which is $5,000. Langano's wife and son bade him a tearful good-bye as he was led away to Ludlow Street Jail.

TO HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR SIX YEARS

Frank Hughes Robbed His Father and Stole Clothes—Deemed Incorrigible.

Frank Hughes, fifteen years old, son of John Hughes of 201 East Fiftieth Street, a proprietor of two large liquor stores, was committed to the House of Refuge till he reaches his majority by Magistrate Simms in Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

According to his father, Frank is a very bad boy. For the last two years he has spent most of his time in the street, and has stolen upward of $600 in cash from his father within a short time.

Lately, finding it difficult to obtain cash, he has made a practice of taking clothing and other things from his father and other members of the family, raising money by pawning the goods. Mr. Hughes finally had him arrested as an incorrigible boy.

In court he listened to the reading of the affidavit with a cynical smile and paid no attention to his father's addresses.

"I hope you will be a better boy when you come out," was the parent's final observation.

MR. RIDENOUR WILL FIGHT

Says He Will Appeal from Justice Gaynor and Brooklyn Educators.

Counsel for William B. Ridenour, Principal of Public School No. 43, who was dismissed by the Brooklyn Board of Education, Tuesday, said yesterday that an appeal would be taken from Justice Gaynor's decision, not on the ground that Mr. Ridenour was a veteran, but on the ground that a veteran cannot be dismissed on charges affecting his moral character without a trial.

Mr. Ridenour, it is said, will also call on G. Edward Swanstrom, President of the Board, to make good under oath the assertion made by him at the meeting of the Board of Education Tuesday.

Whisky "Licked" This Fireman.

Deputy Fire Commissioner Barrow presided at the trials of delinquent firemen yesterday. Five charges of intoxication were made against John H. Jeffers of Engine No. 11. He has been twenty years in the department. When asked what he had to say in his own defense, he said:

"I wasn't feeling good for the last couple of weeks, and, foolish-like, instead of going to the doctor, I thought I would cure myself with whisky, and the whisky cured me. It licked me; that's certain. It licked me cold."

Deputy Commissioner Barrow fined him ten days' pay and advised him to resign. Jeffers said he would do so Friday.

Arrested for Violating Bakery Law.

The Factory Inspectors yesterday arrested Master Baker Archinal, who has a bakery at 156 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, for violation of the bakery inspection law in making his men work ninety-seven and a half hours a week, instead of sixty. He will be arraigned in a Brooklyn court Feb. 11.

It was reported yesterday that the small bake-shop proprietors are organizing to fight the ten-hour clause of the bakery inspection law in the courts, and believe that they have found a loophole in it.

FRAUD URGED AS DEFENSE

Verdict for Mrs. Smith Against the Prudential Insurance Company.

AN APPEAL WILL BE TAKEN

Smith, Who Was a Consumptive, It Is Alleged, Was Personated by Other Men—Several Companies Interested.

That other men personated Peter Smith, a clerk, of 254 West Fifty-first Street, in life insurance transactions by which he became insured for $4,750 in four companies was alleged yesterday in a suit on trial before Justice Freedman and a jury, in Part VIII. of the Supreme Court.

Peter Smith died of consumption at the place mentioned, Nov. 3, 1894, and his widow, Anne, administratrix of his estate, was plaintiff in an action to recover $1,000, the amount of a policy on her husband's life, from the Prudential Insurance Company.

The defendant company resisted the plaintiff's claim contending that while a Peter Smith died of consumption at 254 West Fifty-first Street Nov. 3, 1894, he was not the man who as Peter Smith submitted to a medical examination in accordance with the rules of the Prudential Insurance Company, and was insured by it for $1,000.

This defense was supplemented by an offer of proof that the dead Peter Smith had black hair, while the Peter Smith who was examined by its doctors had red hair, so that it was suggested that some one personated the Peter Smith who died.

There was also evidence that the dead Peter Smith was insured for $2,000 in the New-York Life Insurance Company, $1,000 in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, $500 in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for $250 more in the Prudential Insurance Company, and reports of medical officers to show that in each case, outside of the Prudential Insurance Company, a different man personated Peter Smith, the dead man.

The gist of the contention was that the real Peter Smith had pulmonary trouble of such pronounced character that he could not venture to present himself for a medical examination, and that his life insurance was effected vacariously.

William O. Campbell, of counsel for the Prudential Insurance Company, in his opening address to the jury said that the man who was buried as Peter Smith and the one insured as Peter Smith were not one and the same. He said that they were two men. The dead man, Mr. Campbell said, who was not the insured man, was a weak consumptive, with jet black hair, while the Peter Smith examined by the medical experts in his and other insurance companies and subsequently insured, was a strong man with good lungs, and a chest measurment of forty-two inches. This man, he said, had red hair.

"We claim," said Mr. Campbell, "that there was a substitution, that while Peter Smith was at home suffering from consumption another man was taking out policies of insurance in his name."

The first witness called was the plaintiff, Mrs. Anne Smith. She testified that she lived at 254 West Fifty-first Street, and that her husband, Peter Smith, died there Nov. 3, 1894. She identified a policy of insurance issued by the defendant company for $1,000 on Peter Smith's life. The policy was issued on March 23, 1894.

She swore that the man insured was her husband, and was the same man who died and was buried.

On cross-examination by Mr. Campbell Mrs. Smith admitted that her husband's life was insured in several other companies. She said that she went with her husband when he made the application to several of the companies for insurance, and also when he was examined.

(By Mr. Campbell:)

Q.—How old was he? A.—I don't know; I think about forty-six years old.

Q.—Didn't he ever tell you how old he was? A.—No.

Q.—You buried him before you notified any one connected with the companies that he was dead? A.—Yes.

Mrs. Smith said that she had made claims on the other insurance companies for the amount of insurance due on her husband's life.

Daniel Lane, Assistant Superintendent of the New-York office of the defendant company, testified to calling at the home of Smith several times in relation to business.

Q.—Didn't you ever see Smith? A.—No, never; I once saw a man lying on the sofa who Mrs. Smith said was her husband, but I did not see his face.

Witness testified to the claim which Mrs. Smith put in after her husband's death.

Dr. Henry B. McKalb was called by the defense and testified that he had been a medical examiner for the Prudential Insurance Company for seven years. He said that he had examined Peter Simth and identified the papers which Peter Smith signed. He said the Peter Smith, who signed the paper, and who was examined by him had red hair. He said that the normal measurement of the man's chest he had examined was 39 inches and it expanded to 42 inches.

Charles E. Roberts, an Inspector in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, said that he had investigated the claims made against his company on the life of Peter Smith. He visited Mrs. Smith and examined her in regard to her claim. He identified the certificate of claim signed by Mrs. Smith.

Mr. Roberts added that when he called Mrs. Smith's attention to the statement that she had made in the certificate to the effect that her husband was not insured in any other company, and asked her if it was correct she replied that it was.

Q.—Did you question her again on the same subject? A.—Yes, when I subsequently learned that Smith's life was insured in other companies I called on Mrs. Smith and told her what I had learned.

Q.—What did she say? A.—She said, "I have made a mistake, and my soul is troubled," and asked me what she could do.

Q.—What did you say then? A.—I suggested that she had better make an affidavit correcting the mistake.

A.—What did she reply? A.—She said, "I am not the only one to be considered, there are others."

Witness said that he called again, and that as he was approaching the house he saw Mrs. Smith's head peeping out from behind the window curtains. When he inquired for her he was told that she was not at home. She never made the affidavit recanting her previous statement.

Dr. John W. Wood identified that he was an examining physician for the John Hancock Company, and had examined Peter Smith, who, he said, he had no doubt was the husband of the plaintiff. Asked what was the color of the man's hair whom he examined as Peter Smith Dr. Wood replied: "I don't know."

Counsel for the defendant offered in evidence the chest measurement of the insured, or the person insured as Peter Smith. The measurements are as follows: In the Prudential Company—Normal, 39; expanded, 42. New-York Life—Normal, 33; expanded, 36. Metropolitan Company—Normal, 34; expanded, 37. John Hancock Company—Normal, 35; expanded, 37.

Counsel for the defendant introduced this evidence to show that a different man was examined by the physicians of the several companies in each case, while the plaintiff claims that the deceased was the man insured by each of the companies. Dr. George W. Collins of 256 West Twenty-fifth Street testified that he saw Peter Smith during his last illness and after his death.

Q.—What was the color of his hair? A.—His hair was black, and his mustache was sandy.

"I called on Mr. Campbell last Monday," added Dr. Collins, "and saw the application for insurance on Smith's life. I noticed that the application described him as having red hair. I am positive that Smith who died had black hair."

In submitting the case to the jury, Justice Freedman said that they should not take into consideration any other misstatements than those alleged to have been made to the officers of the Prudential Insurance Company.

A verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed was agreed upon in a few minutes.

The defendants will, it was said, appeal the case. By the result the other companies who insured Peter Smith's life will abide.

For an Eight-Hour Work Day in May.

Peter J. McGuire, the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has issued a circular to the unions of the brotherhood in the United States and Canada urging them to agitate unceasingly for the enforcement of the eight-hour system on May 1 next.

FELL INTO AN OLD TANK

A Section of Pavement in Duane Street Disappears—Car Horse Started It Going.

A car horse of the Madison Street line brought to light yesterday another of the underground tanks which once were relied on to furnish water for fire fighting on Manhattan Island.

In Duane Street, in front of No. 88, the horse stepped on a paving stone that promptly dropped out of sight when touched. The horse pulled his foot out quickly enough to avoid injury.

The car driver and a policeman went back to investigate. The hole apparently reached to the centre of the earth. The policeman and the driver took turns getting on their knees to investigate, while a curious crowd offered advice.

It could be seen that the hole increased in size as it went down, but it was impossible to tell how far it went. A second stone dropped into the hole and could be heard to strike water somewhere. Another stone followed, and it began to look as if the street might all cave in. The crowd drew back nearer the sidewalk.

The Department of Public Works was notified and District Superintendent Brady was sent to the place. He explained the origin of the hole.

"This same thing occurred in the middle of the block three years ago," he said. "In the early days of the city tanks to hold water were built under the streets in various places.

"When a fire occurred the water was pumped onto the fire from these tanks. There were then no hydrants, water mains, and high-pressure systems as we have now.

"When those tanks went out of use they were covered with timbers some two or three feet below the pavement, instead of being filled up. The tanks grow smaller in diameter toward the surface, so that the timbers covered a circular space about two feet in diameter. This was thought to be a sufficient safeguard.

"These timbers have rotted out in this case, as they did in the other, and as the ground has become softened by the rain, the stone went down when the horse stepped on it."

Some more stones fell in and some more were taken out, until the hole was about two feet wide. The place is about twenty feet east of Broadway, where many teams pass. Mr. Brady stopped traffic for a while and put in twenty wagonloads of cinders. These, as they were thrown in without being packed down, filled the hole and it was decided to wait till evening and replace the rotted timbers.

Instead of doing this, however, the men, when business had stopped, uncovered the hole and packed down the cinders, which had already been thrown in. Fifteen more loads had to be dumped in before it was safe to replace the paving stones.

These old tanks have not been in use since 1842. The one which caved in three years ago in the middle of the same block was even larger, forty loads of cinders being needed to fill it.

INQUEST AS TO LOUISA HORNUNG'S DEATH

Slight Evidence Against Wong Wah Kee, but He Is Held in $500 Bail.

A Coroner's jury, in an inquest conducted by Coroner Hoeber yesterday, into the cause of death of Louisa Hornung, eight years old, who was found dead Jan. 24, under a railroad trestle opposite 1,520 Park Avenue, at One Hundred and Tenth Street, decided that the girl came to her death after being assaulted by some person unknown to them.

The courtroom was crowded with friends of the Hornungs and Chinese friends of Wong Wah Kee, the laundryman at 1,520 Park Avenue, who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the case. Wong Dueng, another suspect, was set free after the inquest. The Chinamen were represented by Daniel O'Reilly.

Though little evidence was brought out that would incriminate Wong Wah Kee, Coroner Hoeber said that some suspicion rested on him, and he would hold him in $500 until the Grand Jury acts on the case.

The principal witness was Adolph Sanger of 80 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, who said that he saw a little girl in the laundry on the night before Louisa's death. The Chinaman, Wong Wah Kee, was leaning over the counter talking to her. The body very much resembled that of the girl he saw in the laundry, though he was not positive they were the same.

Coroner's Physician Huber, who made an autopsy on the child's body, said he was positive that death had been due to exposure. Dr. Walter V. Scheele, the chemist, testified that he found some indication of assault. The chemist will make a more thorough examination.

New Phase of Academy Candidacies.

From The London Daily News.

Mme. de Lesseps has come forward to support that amiable poet, M. Stephen Liégeard, as the candidate for her late husband's armchair at the French Academy. M. Liégeard has celebrated the Riviera in prose and verse, and is very well known in society. He is not only an agreeable writer, but a welcome guest at many of the great villas at Cannes. Mme. de Lesseps has a fancy to hear him eulogize M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. Mme. Thiers likewise designated M. Sorel, her husband's favorite disciple, but (says our Paris correspondent) I am not aware that she did more than give out her wish through the press. M. Sorel, in persuance of that expressed desire, was elected. Mme. Thiers also chose the historian who was to succeed her illustrious husband. She was ably seconded by M. Jules Simon, but it is to be feared that the Panama crash has left the widow of "Le Grand Français" without Academical influence to speak of.

Horse Clippers to be Knights of Labor.

The movement to organize a horse clippers' union in this city has been gaining ground, and a meeting of men of that trade will be held to-morrow evening at Cody's Hall, 158 East Twenty-seventh Street, to organize a local assembly of the Knights of Labor and to become affiliated with District Assembly No. 49. When organized, the horse clippers', coach drivers', and stablemen's local assemblies in New-York and vicinity will have a joint Executive Board.

A Belmont Party in Olympia.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and about thirty of their friends occupied seven of the large boxes in Hammerstein's Olympia Music Hall last night.

In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. William Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Reginald Brooks, Goold Hoyt, I. T. Burden, Jr., R. C. Sands, Reginald Ronalds, Leonard Jacob, Jr., R. Ellis, Miss Hoffman, Miss Winthrop, R. L. Cottenet, and Miss Dun.

Situations Wanted---Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl for chamberwork and sewing, or care of grown children; best city reference. Address T. A. S., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress in small, private family; willing and obliging. 49 West 55th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as first-class chambermaid, and to assist in waiting or washing; two and a half years' city reference. 100 West 50th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist in waiting; city or country; personal reference. 340 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; references. 440 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German-American girl, Protestant, as chambermaid or waitress; city or country. 304 Columbus Av., Graham bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or washing in a small family; has good city reference. 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting. Call or address 264 6th Av.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with children; city reference. 339 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; do coarse washing; city references; city or country. E. N., 758 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl. 69 East 3d St.

CHAMBERWORK AND WAITING IN SMALL family by respectable girl; excellent city references. Eastdale, 457 10th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an English lady of good social position as resident or traveling companion, housekeeper, secretary; musical; speaks French and some German. G., care of Sisters of the Church, 6 East 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class cook in private family; understands all kinds plain and fancy cooking; first-class baker; unexceptional references. R., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent cook and caterer; all kinds of cooking; can take man's place; best reference; city or country. 216 West 36th St., third bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two German girls; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid and do waiting; good references. 311 West 39th St., top floor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; speaks English; just landed; in first-class family, where kitchenmaid is kept; salary, $50 per month. E. G., 221 West 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city references. Jenny, 1,152 3d Av.; Advertisement Office.

COOK.—By a competent girl as cook, or cook and laundress in private family; best city references; bread and biscuit maker. 501 West 47th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; five years' reference from last place. 109 West 40th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as cook in small private family; plain washing; best of city reference. 210 East 88th St.; ring bell three times.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes situation for her cook and laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call Thursday before 12 o'clock at 11 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class cook and good laundress; no objection to country; has lived in first-class families; reference; no cards. 220 East 59th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress; can do German cooking; city or country; good reference. 409 East 29th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; eight years' reference; lady can be seen. 432 East 60th St., second bell, west.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook and assist with washing; best city references. 116 East 63d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best references. 219 East 32d St.; ring Ward's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; assist with coarse washing; private family; good city reference. 258 West 47th St., one flight up.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman; city or country; city reference; no cards. 315 East 35th St.

COOK, &c.—by young girl to do cooking and washing; good city reference. 571 Amsterdam Av.; Grame's bell.

COOK.—By a good family cook; best of references from present employer; no washing; wages, $20 to $25. 26 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best references; wages, $30 to $35. L. Henley, 118 East 52d St.

COOK.—By domesticated family cook; excels in suiting good references; moderate wages. 56 West 28th St.; Hunt's bell.

COOK.—By young girl; first-class cook and laundress; best of reference. 506 West 48th St., Brazil bell.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; best reference. M. N., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl in private family; reference. 312 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a good cook and laundress; good city reference. Box J, 142 Columbus Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—House, club, office, bachelor apartment cleaning; excellent city experience; references. Mitchell, 227 West 53d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day; can do any kind of work in private family; best city references. 672 8th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class French person; would like engagement by the day or permanently; moderate prices; good city references. J. S., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a respectable young girl; first-class dressmaker would like sewing by the day in private family. Dressmaker, 241 East 38th St., Murphy's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By swift family seamstress; to go out; $1.25 daily; references. Mrs. Staum, 70 Greenwich Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young German as governess; only short time in this country; teaches German, French, piano to beginners, fancy and needle work; highest references. Call, afternoon, at 581 5th Av.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By experienced American lady; musician; entire charge taken; cheerful; will go anywhere. Box 110, Roselle, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—By North German; pure German, English, rudiments of French, and music; Froebel kindergarten; best references. E. W., 257 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting governess will devote afternoons to young children; assist them with their music lessons and practicing. C., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By German girl as nursery governess or housekeeper; can take entire charge; experienced kindergarten teacher; good sewer; references; no French or music. A. K., 63 Court St., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German from Hanover; take full charge of children; teaches German; best references. F. Schussler, 343 3d Av., near 26th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German; highly recommended; desires additional pupils; pure German, French, English; fine musician; Berlin Hochschule diploma. Miss Wustenberg, 231 West 57th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By German Protestant woman, 38; unencumbered; competent; reliable; capable of managing house, shopping, marketing; with experience; references; widower or bachelor's appartment preferred. M. F., care Mrs. Long, 237 East 29th St., first flat.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged Protestant woman for general housework; willing and obliging; can be seen at her last place. 227 East 52d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework; small family; references. L. R., 215 West 18th St., 3d floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a willing, neat German to do general housework; plain cook; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman; Protestant; for general housework in small family; city reference. 315 East 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do general housework in small family in flat; good cook and laundress. C., 134 West 53d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework; three years' city reference. 426 West 52d St.; ring Callery's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; best city reference. B. C., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss Protestant; excellent hair-dresser; first-class dressmaker; willing to travel; best city reference. Marie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person; competent in her duties; good sewer, hairdresser, packer; charge lady's wardrobe; best references. S. M., 120 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references. B. D., 202 West 41st St.

LADY'S MAID or COMPANION.—By an experienced young American woman; good seamstress. Call, all week, 139 East 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; understands thoroughly dressmaking; good packer; personal reference. A. B., 486 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good seamstress and packer; first-class city references. Louise, 404 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class in all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; willing to assist in other work; best city reference. 134 East 28th St.

MAID.—By Swiss Protestant maid and seamstress, speaking German and French; good traveler and packer; wishes to go to Europe with a family. A. M., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; city references. A. B., 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By an experienced Protestant person as maid to lady and seamstress; reference. Merz, 364 Amsterdam Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced North German, who understands dressmaking; good city references. A. B., 422 Columbus Av.

MAID.—By a competent maid; would like a good home; personal and written reference. Maid, 990 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as competent laundress; assist in chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city reference. M. M., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, to do little chamberwork in private family; best references. 304 East 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent laundress wishes some first-class ladies' or family fine wash. Mrs. Meehan, 212 East 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent in children's clothes and fine linens; day or week; best city reference. 32 East 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; just left her place; private family; last employer can be seen; no other work. 802 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; city or country; best city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class French laundress; small private family; good references. 221 West 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of city reference from last place. 201 East 46th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable, young, experienced North of Ireland Protestant as infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable woman as infant's nurse; takes full charge; thoroughly competent for bottle baby; willing and obliging; two years' best city reference last place. 972 6th Av.; ring top bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—As competent infant's nurse; full charge of bottle baby; six years' best city reference; age, 26. 1,396 2d Av.; ring Donnelly's bell.

NURSE, GOVERNESS, &c.—By well educated lady, perfect in English and German, good seamstress, understands dressmaking; no objection to the country or traveling. B. L., Advertising Agency, 215 Washington St., Hoboken.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a nurse and seamstress to infant or grown children; Protestant American woman; best city reference. T. Donning, care of Mrs. McKenna, 463 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington bell.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl as nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork; good reference. 248 West 35th St.; ring Charpentier's bell.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find position as maid or nurse for an excellent German nurse, wishing to return to Germany within two weeks. 819 Madison Av., between 10 and 1 A. M.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protestant woman, entire charge of infant; raise on bottle; or young children; city or country; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young girl to care for children; plain sewing; personal city reference. 266 West 47th St., second bell.

NURSE.—By intelligent North German girl to take care of children and do light chamberwork. 519 Lexington Av.; second floor.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By a Parisian girl; competent and obliging; good city reference. Emelie, 135 West 20th St.

NURSE.—Motherly nurse will accept engagement by day or week; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; accept engagement by the day or week; treats massage; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly experienced parlormaid or housemaid; would assist in waiting; highest New-York City and Newport references from leading families. S. A. P., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Young girl, first-class dressmaker, would like a position as seamstress in private family; has done dressmaking at home a number